THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

EDINBURGH

LITERARY MISCELLANY:

BEING

A General Repository

OF

LITERATURE, HISTORY, AND POLITICS,

FOR 1809.

Ne quid falsi dicere audeat, ne quid veri non audeat.

VOL. LXXI.

EDINBURGH:

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1809.

THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR JANUARY 1809:

With a Portrait of NEIL GOW.

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State

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from Nov. 26. to Dec. 25. 1808, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

	Barom.	Thermom.		Rain.	Weather.
Dec.		M.	N.	In. Pts.	
26	29.72	33	34	0.1	Snow
27	29.72	34	35	——	Cloudy
28	29.73	35	37	——	Ditto
29	29.74	37	38	0.5	Rain
30	29.75	36	36	0.35	Ditto
31	29.76	38	39	0.02	Showers
Jan. 1	29.76	33	34	——	Cloudy
2	29.8	33	35	0.03	Snow
3	29.82	32	32	0.02	Ditto
4	29.9	30	30	0.03	Ditto
5	29.95	28	29	0.02	Ditto
6	29.5	33	39	——	Cloudy
7	29.25	36	41	——	Ditto
8	29.26	30	43	——	Clear
9	29.25	37	41	——	Cloudy
10	29.25	37	37	1.59	Rain
11	29.5	35	38	——	Cloudy
12	29.75	34	40	——	Clear
13	29.8	37	37	——	Ditto
14	30.	16	30	——	Ditto
15	30.	21	25	——	Ditto
16	30.	25	30	——	Ditto
17	30.	21	30	——	Ditto
18	30.	23	32	——	Ditto
19	29.85	14	28	——	Clear
20	29.8	27	34	——	Ditto
21	29.68	28	32	0.04	Snow
22	29.5	9	22	——	Clear
23	29.7	11	26	——	Ditto
24	29.65	18	32	——	Ditto
25	29.5	30	38	——	Ditto

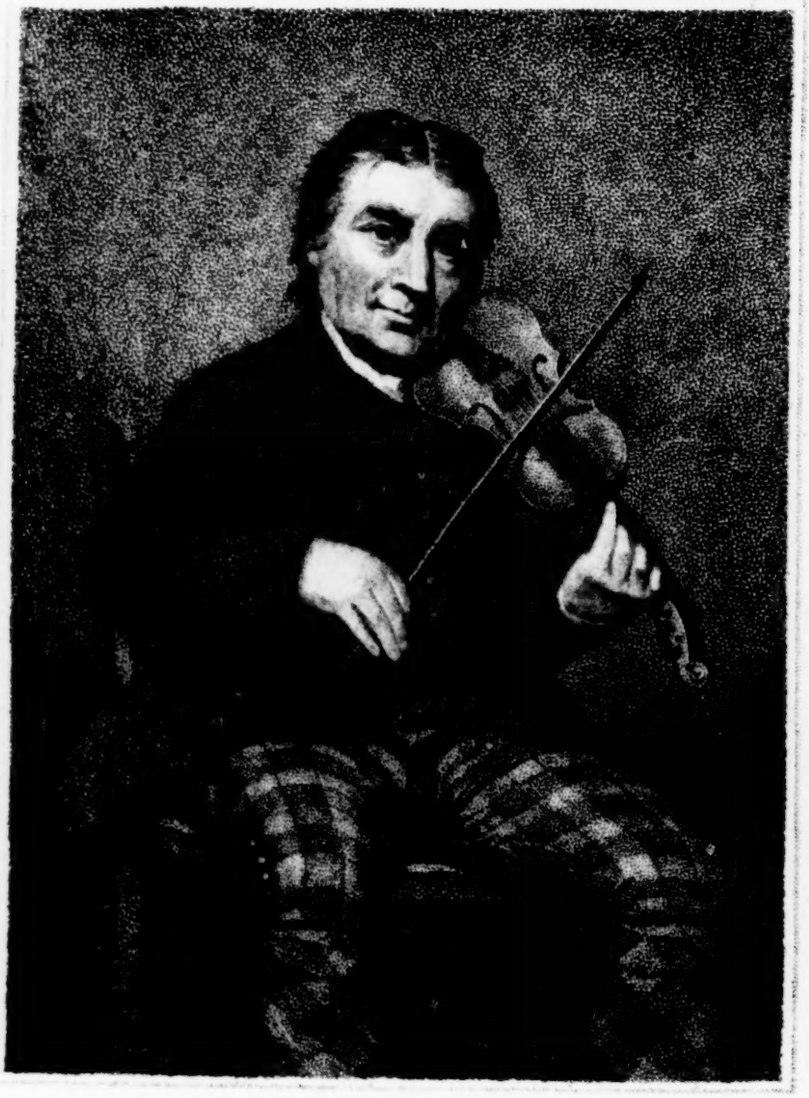
Quantity of Rain 2.7

High Water at LEITH For FEBRUARY 1809.

	Even.		Morn.	
Days.	H.	M.	H.	M.
W. 1	2	49	3	7
Th. 2	3	26	3	43
Fr. 3	4	2	4	21
Sa. 4	4	40	5	0
Su. 5	5	22	5	44
M. 6	6	7	6	31
Tu. 7	7	0	7	30
W. 8	8	4	8	46
Th. 9	9	29	10	13
Fr. 10	10	55	11	33
Sa. 11	—	—	0	6
Su. 12	0	37	1	3
M. 13	1	27	1	50
Tu. 14	2	10	2	30
W. 15	2	49	3	8
Th. 16	3	24	3	40
Fr. 17	3	55	4	13
Sa. 18	4	27	4	44
Su. 19	4	59	5	15
M. 20	5	32	5	49
Tu. 21	6	9	6	30
W. 22	6	55	7	26
Th. 23	8	0	8	39
Fr. 24	9	30	10	8
Sa. 25	10	46	11	22
Su. 26	11	53	—	—
M. 27	0	20	0	43
Tu. 28	1	6	1	26

MOON's PHASES
For FEBRUARY 1809.
Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D.	H.	M.	
Last Quar.	7.	4.	15.	even.
New Moon,	14.	2.	1.	even.
First Quart.	22.	11.	3.	morn.



Painted by H. Raeburn

Engd by R. Scott.

NEIL GOW.

For the Scots Mag & Edin.r Liter.y Mis. Pub. by A. Constable and Co. 1 Feb.y 1809

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A brief biographical Account of NEIL GOW.

WE announced, in one of our late numbers, the death of NEIL GOW; who was unquestionably the most remarkable man in the line of his profession that has appeared in Scotland.

In giving a few notices respecting a character so justly celebrated in his particular sphere of life, it is natural to begin with mentioning the professional merits of this extraordinary person. His taste for music was early decided. At the age of nine he began to play, and was, it is said, self-taught, till about his thirteenth year, when he received some instruction from John Cameron, an attendant of Sir George Stewart of Grandtully. The following anecdote of a competition, which happened a few years after this, deserves to be related, not only as a proof of natural genius assuming its station at an early period, but on account of the circumstance with which it concludes, and which was perhaps the first acknowledgment of that peculiar professional ability to which he afterwards owed his fame. A trial of skill having been proposed, amongst a few of the best performers in the country, young Neil for some time declined the contest, believing himself to be no match for such masters in the art. At last, however, he was prevailed on, to enter the lists; and one of the minstrels, who was blind, being made the umpire, the prize was adjudged to Neil Gow, by a sentence, in the justice of which the other competitors cheerfully acquiesced. On this occasion, in giving his decision, the judge said, that he could distinguish *the stroke of Neil's Bow* among a hundred players.

Having now attained the summit of his profession at home, the distinguished patronage, first of the Athole family, and afterwards of the Duchess of Gordon, soon introduced him to the universal notice and admiration of the fashionable world. From this period Gow's excellence was doubtless unrivalled in his department of our national music; and formed, in truth, an æra in the progress of its improvement which has since been completed by his sons. The livelier airs which belong to the class of what are called the Strathspey and Reel, and which have long been peculiar to the northern part of the island, assumed, in his hand, a style of spirit, fire, and beauty, which had never been heard before. It is curious and interesting

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to enquire, on the principles of art, in what consisted the peculiar character of a performance which had thus charmed and enlivened the scenes of gaiety and innocent pleasure, with equal effect, in every rank and age of life.

There is perhaps no species whatever of music executed on the violin, in which the characteristic expression depends more on the power of the *bow*, particularly in what is called the *upward* or returning *stroke*, than the Highland reel. Here accordingly was Gow's forte. His bow-hand, as a suitable instrument of his genius, was uncommonly powerful; and when the note produced by the *up-bow* was often feeble and indistinct in other hands, it was struck, in his playing, with a strength and certainty, which never failed to surprize and delight the skilful hearer. As an example, may be mentioned his manner of striking the tenor C, in " Athole House."——To this extraordinary power of the bow, in the hand of great original genius, must be ascribed the singular felicity of expression which he gave to all his music, and the native Highland goût of certain tunes, such as " Tulloch Gorum," in which his taste and style of bowing could never be exactly reached by any other performer. We may add the effect of the *sudden shout*, with which he frequently accompanied his playing in the quick tunes, and which seemed instantly to *electrify* the dancers; inspiring them with new life and energy, and rousing the spirits of the most inanimate. Thus it has been well observed, " the violin, in his hands, sounded like the harp of Ossian, or the lyre of Orpheus; and gave reality to the poetic fictions which describe the astonishing effects of their performance."

The different publications which have appeared under the name of Neil Gow, and which contain not only his sets of the older tunes, but various occasional airs of his own composition, for instance, his " Lamentation for Abercairney," and " Loch-Errochside," are striking specimens of his genius, feeling, and power of embellishment. These were set and prepared for publication, by his son Nathaniel; whose respectable character and propriety of conduct have long secured him the esteem and favour of the public, and whose knowledge of composition, and variety of talent in the art, joined with the greatest refinement of taste, elegance of expression, and power of execution, render him (beyond all dispute,) the most accomplished and successful performer of Scottish music in general, ever produced by this country.

In private life, Neil Gow was distinguished by a sound and vigorous understanding, by a singularly acute penetration into the character of those, both in the higher and lower spheres of Society, with whom he had intercourse; and by the conciliating and appropriate accommodation of his remarks and replies, to the peculiarities of their station and temper. In these he often shewed a high degree of forcible humour, strong sense and knowledge of the world, and proved himself to have at once a mind naturally sagacious, and a very attentive and discriminating habit of observation. But his most honourable praise is to be drawn from a view of his character, which was not so obvious to the public. His moral and religious principles were originally correct, rational, and heartfelt, and they were never corrupted. His duty in the domestic relations of life, he uniformly fulfilled with exemplary fidelity, generosity, and kindness. In short, by the general integrity, prudence, and propriety of his conduct, he deserved, and he lived and died possessing, as large a portion of respect from his equals, and of good will from his superiors, as has ever fallen to the lot of any man of his rank.

Though he had raised himself to independent and affluent circumstan-

ces

c s in his old age, he continued free of every appearance of vanity or ostentation. He retained to the last, the same plain and unassuming simplicity in his carriage, his dress, and his manners, which he had observed in his early and more obscure years. His figure was vigorous and manly; and the expression of his countenance spirited and intelligent. His whole appearance, indeed, exhibited so characteristic a model of what national partiality conceives a Scottish highlander to be, that his portrait has been repeatedly copied. An admirable likeness of him was painted a few years ago, for the Hon. Mr Maule of Panmure, M. P. for Forfarshire, by Mr Raeburn: and he has been introduced into the *View of a Highland Wedding*, by the late ingenious Mr Allan, to whom he was requested to sit for the purpose.

In this picture, too, Mr Allan has preserved an admirable likeness of Donald Gow, the brother of Neil, his steady and constant violoncello; and without whose able and powerful accompaniment Neil could scarcely, in his latter days at least, be prevailed on to play a note.

Such was the person to whose memory this brief biographical tribute has been thought due. It is paid, unsolicited, by one who had full and frequent opportunity to judge of his character. He had often listened to Neil Gow, while delighting the gay by his music—he had seen him often in the midst of his family; and he had conversed with him, when, in sickness, he was anticipating the near approach of death.

Neil Gow was born in Strathbrand, Perthshire, of humble but honest parents, in the year 1727. He died at Inver, near Dunkeld, on the 1st of March 1807. He was twice married; first to Margaret Wiseman, by whom he had a large family: the second time to Margaret Urquhart, by whom he had no children.—Besides his son Nathaniel, already mentioned, he left another, *John*, who has long resided in London, and is also distinguished and admired, as inheriting much of his father's musical taste and power of execution. Two other sons, of equally eminent musical talents, William and Andrew, died before their father, a few years ago; but not till after they had completely established their reputation as true descendants of *Old Neil*. On the whole, a family of such celebrity in our national music, as that of the Gows, Scotland is not likely soon to witness again; and we trust, that those of them, who yet remain, may long be preserved to us.

Proceedings of the Wernerian Natural History Society.

AT the meeting of this Society on Saturday the 14th January, Dr T. Thomson read an interesting description and analysis of a particular variety of Copper-glance from North America.

At the same meeting, Dr J. Barclay communicated some highly curious observations which he had made on the caudal vertebræ of the Great Sea Snake, which exhibit in their structure some beautiful provisions of Nature, not hitherto observed in the vertebræ of any other animal.

And Mr P. Neill read a copious and interesting general account of this new animal, collected from different sources, especially letters of undoubted authority, which he had received from Orkney. He stated, however, that owing to the prevalence of tempestuous weather, the head, fin, collar-bone, and dorsal vertebræ, promised to the University Museum some weeks ago, had not yet arrived; but that he had received a note from Gilbert Meason, Esq. (the gentleman on whose estate in Stronsa the sea snake was cast) assuring him that they might now be expected by the first vessel from Orkney. In the

mean

mean time he submitted to the Society the outline of a generic character. The name which he suggested for this new genus was *Halsydrus* (from *hals* the sea, and *hydros* a water snake); and as it evidently appeared to be the Soe-Ormen or Serpens marinus magnus, long ago treated of by Pontoppidan, in his Natural History of Norway, he suggested that the specific name might, with propriety, be H. *Pontoppidani*.

Monthly Memoranda in Natural History.

Jan. 2. 1809. THE Heath Thrush of Lewin, one of our rarer migratory birds, was shot near Port Seton Barracks, East Lothian. This bird, according to Lewin, considerably resembles the song-thrush in colour, but it is perfectly distinguished from it by its make: the tail is half an inch shorter; and the neck is not so long: the body, however, is a good deal thicker, so that it exceeds the song-thrush in weight: a short black bar appears on each side of the eye, and it is whiter under the chin. The Port Seton specimen measured, from the bill to the tail, 12 inches, and from tip of wing to wing 20 inches. It seems to have been a straggler; Lewin remarking that this species generally arrives about the end of March, and leaves us in autumn.

—— 3. A Wagel Gull (Larus nævius, which, by some naturalists, is suspected to be only a variety of L. fuscus) of an uncommonly large size, was also shot near Port Seton Barracks. When the wings were extended, it measured, in breadth, 6½ feet, and, in length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, it was 2½ feet. It weighed nearly nine ounces more than the largest described by Pennant. [For this and the preceding article I am indebted to the attention of Captain LASKEY of the 21st Militia,—a keen and successful investigator of objects in different departments of natural history, and who, during his residence in our neighbourhood, has added a long list of new species to our Scottish conchology, chiefly discovered by dredging in the Frith of Forth*.]

—— 12. A pair of Snow Buntings (Emberiza nivalis,) caught alive near Carnwath last month, having been sent to Mr Wilson, College, have been kept by him in a cage ever since; and they continue lively, and are pretty familiar. They eat cole-seed, canary-seed, or hemp-seed indifferently, with crumbs of bread, or almost any thing offered to them.

—— 18. The Long-tailed Duck (Anas glacialis) was brought to the fish-market, having been caught in the Frith. Dun Divers, wigeons, mallards, wild geese, &c. are very common in the poultry-market at present.

—— 23. By a letter from Alloa I learn, that the shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt there, about 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning, the 18th inst. It seems, from the newspapers, that the tremulous motion and noise were very perceptible all along the base of the Ochils.

GREAT COLD.—By the end of December, the large quantity of snow which had fallen in that month, had disappeared from off the ground.—The wind, however, remained chiefly at E. and N.E. On 2d January, the cold became pretty severe, and it continued so for several succeeding days,

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* Similar communications, in any department of natural history, from observers resident in different parts of the country, will be very acceptable, and shall be duly attended to in the Monthly Memoranda.

days, accompanied with much drifting snow, and some hail. On the 7th the wind veering for some time towards the south, a gentle thaw commenced. This continued till the 12th, when frost again set in. The quantity of snow near Edinburgh, was, at this time, nothing to what occurred to the north of the Forth.—Between Queensferry and Kinross, it lay from six to ten feet deep for many days. On Wednesday the 18th, in the evening, the frost became exceedingly intense, the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer falling as low as 11°, or 21 degrees below the freezing point in the neighbourhood of this city. At Foxhall, about eight miles west from Edinburgh, in a window exposed to the current of air from the N.E., it was observed as low as 6°, or 26 degrees below the freezing point. During the three following days, the thermometer indicated from 22° to 28°. Sunday the 22d was one of the coldest days in the remembrance of the present generation. At 8 o'-clock in the morning, in this city, the mercury stood at 11°. A little way from town it was observed at 8°. In Queen Street, exposed to the North, it was as low as 6°. In the evening it was perhaps still colder; for, at Foxhall, it was noticed as low as 5°, or 27 degrees below the freezing point. The large bason of the new harbour at Leith, though filled with *salt* water was so completely frozen over, that the sailors could pass from ship to ship upon the ice. From the 22d to the 25th, the thermometer has varied from 15° to 25°.

During the last six months therefore, we have seen a range of temperature of no less than *seventy degrees*; we have experienced the greatest heat and the greatest cold known for many years past.

Edinburgh,
26th Jan. 1809. } *N.*

Directions for the Use of COFFEE.

To the Editor.

SIR,

IT is a great presumption in favour of the use of Coffee, that it constitutes a general article of consumption in almost all foreign countries, and as it is now likely to be as generally used in our own country, I have ventured to trouble you with some observations on the subject.

As very little is known of the history, qualities, or proper method of adapting Coffee for general use, I beg leave to refer your readers to a Tract, written by the late Dr Fothergill, and published in the second volume of his works, wherein the author says, "the point in view is, to engage the Legislature to lower the duties, and encourage the produce and consumption of Coffee, for the mutual benefit of this nation, and her colonies." Dr Fothergill's advice seems at last to have made a proper impression on the Legislature; and his opinion, precepts, and example, must necessarily have great weight with all those who are acquainted with his reputation, for wisdom, patriotism, and philanthrophy; his botanical knowledge and medical science. But as many of your readers may not have an opportunity of perusing Fothergill's book, I shall give you a few hints, taken from it, which may be useful to those who possess little information respecting the manner of preparing Coffee, or of its qualities.

1st, It is generally allowed that Coffee enlivens the spirits, and, without prejudice to the constitution, prevents drowsiness. It is also, with many, a cure for a very distressing and common complaint, the head-ach, besides being a relief in various other disorders.

2d, The longer Coffee is kept in the bean the better; even to the extent

tent of half a dozen years. It ought to be stored in a very dry place, and taken out of the package two or three times a year, to be properly aired.

3d, Before roasting, it ought to be carefully picked, and the common sort will be found to contain about one-eighth part of refuse, which is fit for nothing. This refuse greatly injures the flavour and quality of the Coffee, when prepared for drinking.

4th, Great care must be taken not to over-roast the bean, as too much of the fire destroys the flavour; but a competent knowledge of the proper method of roasting can be obtained only from practice and observation.

5th, The Coffee, immediately after roasting, ought to be put into a dry vessel, well stopped until used, which should be as soon after roasting as possible. The stopping it up tight is material to prevent the flavour from escaping.

6th, By those who have delicate stomachs, Coffee ought to be used with as little sugar as the taste will allow, otherwise it may create acidity.

7th, Tea is hurtful to many stomachs, especially at breakfast; and Dr Fothergill not only prefers the use of Coffee at that meal, but favours us with the following recipe, which he adopted himself with great success, finding that tea disagreed with him:—"Let Coffee be made in the usual manner, only a third part stronger; let as much boiling milk be added to the Coffee, before it is taken from the fire, as there is water; let it settle; drink it with or without cream, as may be most agreeable." The Doctor observes, that this preparation is much more nourishing and beneficial than the wretched beverage of ordinary teas.

I conclude with an extract from Dr Fothergill's tract: treating of Tea and Coffee, the Doctor says, "There is one material difference, which ought to turn the scale in favour of the more general use of Coffee. It is raised by our fellow subjects, and paid for by our manufacturers. Tea, on the contrary, is principally paid for with money." From whence it appears, that whatever may be the *taste* of our manufacturers, their wives, and daughters, it is most certainly their *interest* to prefer Coffee to Tea.

Let every man consider what he would be likely to do if trading as an individual—He would probably give a preference to the goods of that person who bought goods from him. The very same rule applies to general trade, and comes home as directly, though perhaps not so apparently at first view, to every individual. If we wish the West India Colonies to take our manufactures, we must take their produce; they cannot take ours otherwise.

I shall only further state Dr Fothergill's opinion, that our West India Coffee, if kept as long as the Mocha Coffee, would probably be as good. It requires several years to bring *that* from Mocha into consumption, which is greatly in its favour; whereas the Coffee from the West Indies is generally used when very new. Coffee has been raised in hothouses in England far superior to any that ever came from Mocha, which Dr Fothergill ascribes to the great attention that was paid to its culture. If *care*, in a stove in this country, has such an effect on the quality of Coffee, what would a little attention effect in such a soil and climate as the West Indies. It is to be hoped the repeal of the duties, by inducing greater consumption, will direct the planters' more particular attention to the cultivation of the article, and that, in a few years, we shall be able to produce as good Coffee in our own colonies as that so much vaunted of from Mocha.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

A. B.

Re-

Recollections in SCOTLAND.

To the Editor.

SIR,

I Lately returned from a short tour, the recollection of which still yields me inexpressible pleasure. My road lay from Edinburgh to Linlithgow, Falkirk, Stirling, Dumblane, Perth, and Dundee; a tract of country which, I dare say, cannot be surpassed, whether it be considered in an agricultural, commercial, archæological, or picturesque point of view. I would recommend it to those whose occupations are sedentary, as well for their bodily as mental recreation, to make this tour in the month of August, when the country appears to the greatest advantage, and they may either walk or ride as may suit the state of their finances, or by way of variety, they may do both alternately. Had the surly *Johnson* taken this tour, he might have formed a different opinion of ancient *Caledonia*, but the truth is, his gloomy soul, instead of relishing the scene, would most probably have been busied in collecting materials to feed his spleen, or give scope to his satirical propensity.

In this direction one can hardly travel a furlong till his attention is arrested by some new and interesting object. I shall point out a few which fell under my observation, as leading marks to others who may take the same *rout*, for to do justice to the whole would fill a volume.

Leaving behind the noise and tumult, the palaces and towers of the far-famed *Edina*, you travel through a country naturally fertile and highly cultivated, interspersed with woods, farm-houses, and gentlemen's seats, and arrive at *Linlithgow*, an ancient burgh, where the principal objects of attention are the ancient palace, overlooking a fine lake, and the site of the house whence Earl *Murray* the regent of Scotland was shot by *Hamilton* of Philip-Haugh, which the inhabitants still point out.

Descending from the height to the westward of this town, a finely variegated country bursts upon your sight, whose scenery and antiquities might employ the pencil of a *Runciman* to delineate, or the poetic talents of a *Thomson* to describe. Under you is the fertile Carse of Falkirk, and the wide extended Forth, studded with towns on its banks, and ships on its surface; an extensive plain, stretching out to the north-west, and bounded by distant and lofty mountains. In the park of Culloden, is to be seen a part of the *Roman Vallum* still very entire, one of the greatest antiquities in Scotland, forming part of the famous *pretenture*, commonly called *Graham's Dyke*. In the church yard of Falkirk are the sepulchral monuments of the gallant Sir John Graham and Colonel Monroe. To the north of the town is the field where Wallace fought, and Graham, his faithful *Achates*, fell; and to the south, the muir on which the rebels were victorious in 1745. A mile west of Falkirk you pass the aqueduct bridge to Camelon, a Roman station, and the Pictish metropolis. The beautiful banks of the canal are skirted with pleasure houses, and on the far-famed banks of the Carron are situated the extensive iron-works, the exterior of which is a grand spectacle, though a view of the interior is with difficulty obtained. To the west lies the fine valley of Dunipace, generally interpreted *Hills of Peace*, but which appear unquestionably, both from their structure and name, to be grave hills, or sepulchral tumuli, as your correspondent *Milo* well observes.

To the east of Falkirk you traverse a rich and beautiful country, in which are situated the thriving towns of Grangemouth and Carronshore. To the north lies the Torwood, the haunt of the renowned Wallace, interspersed with

with ruinous castles and towers, the *quondam* residence of Caledonia's doughty chieftains. Passing through the Torwood you arrive at Bannockburn, where a handful of Scots, animated with the ardour of liberty and independence, triumphed over the tyrannical and perfidious Edward. Having refreshed yourself at Stirling you may ascend to the castle, and from thence contemplate the beautiful and sublime of Nature's works. You next proceed to Dumblane, and there view a huge gothic pile, still venerable from the extent and entire state of its ruin. On the Sherriff muir, hard by, in 1715, the whigs and tories fought and fled. At Ardoch you behold the deep intrenchments and extensive area of a Roman encampment, the most entire of any in Britain. Thence you pass through a country, barren, yet not uninteresting, from the many bloody encounters of our doughty ancestors. Along the banks of the Erne it is pleasant and fertile; and arriving at Perth, your thoughts will be directed into a new channel, and almost lose the recollection of what is past. You here see neat and crowded streets, coaches, liveries, elegant houses, and shewy shops. In short, Perth may be termed a second metropolis. Passing along the bridge, you descry the old palace of Scoon, modernized by its present owner, and the *Omnis terræ Tumulus*, or Mote-hill, so famous in the annals of Scotland. Directing your course eastward, you traverse the pleasant and fertile carse of Gowrie, which may justly be termed the garden, as well as the granary of Scotland. You next arrive at *Bonny* Dundee, a name which appears to be almost a literal translation of the ancient Allectum. It however hardly merits this name, as the situation is low and unhealthy, and the streets crooked and irregular. Leaving this large town, you traverse a rich fertile district. The sands of Barry and Penbride were the scene of a bloody battle betwixt the Scots and Danes, in which the latter were completely defeated, and an ancient obelisk about two miles to the westward of the scene of action, marks the sepulchre of their General, Camus, who fell in the engagement. You next reach the pleasant and healthy town of Arbroath, where the ruins of the ancient abbey will arrest your attention, and fill your mind with melancholy reflections on the instability of all human grandeur and magnificence.

I am, Sir,
Yours, &c.

Arbroath, 28*th Sept.* 1808. } *Scotus.*

Description of EDINBURGH: *with an Account of the present State of its* MEDICAL SCHOOL.

From the German of Frank, (Reisen nach Paris, London, &c. 2 vols. 12mo. Vienna, 1805.)

(Continued from our last, p. 910)

PRACTICE *of* MEDICINE. *Dr Gregory.* From 9 to 10.

Although this learned man gave no lectures during the time I was in Edinburgh, yet his particular goodness afforded me many opportunities of enjoying his learned and agreeable society. However much I believe such a man exalted above my praise, I shall merely write down what the general opinion, which a traveller can best trace out, says of him. Dr Gregory's extraordinary abilities excite universal astonishment. The studious youth attend his lectures with enthusiasm. The public value him as a distinguished practical physician.

One of the first questions which Dr Gregory put to me was, Whether I placed great confidence in the power of the medical art? "According to circumstances," was my answer: "In many cases I esteem it less than formerly; and I employ fewer active remedies, than in the beginning of my prac-

practical career." Dr Gregory agreed with me, and made the remark, that this is the case with almost all physicians.

He did not consider Dr John Brown as at all a physician, and frankly owned, that he had not read his work; but that he knew, however, his theory, from the many theses which, as censor, he was obliged to read.

Dr Currie's method of treating fevers, by the affusion of cold water, meets Dr Gregory's approbation, although he has hitherto contented himself with merely washing his patients with it He would also have no scruple, according to Currie's advice, to employ it in scarlet fevers On this subject I shall say more in the sequel.

Dr Gregory has no experience of the uses of *Digitalis Purpurea* in consumption; and yet this remedy is often of remarkable service in certain cases. Tobacco, according to Dr Gregory, operates nearly in the same manner as the digitalis; and its operation is even more speedy. He praises the Nicotiana, especially in the *Cynanche Trachealis*.

Consumption occurs very frequently in Scotland. It is almost always from a scrophulous origin. Dr Gregory places his sole confidence in the use of a warmer atmosphere, and in the avoiding of every thing which can excite cough. In general, with regard to scrophulous diseases, he is convinced of the pernicious influence of cold, and of the benefits of heat.

Dr Carmichael Smith's fumigations with saltpetre appear to Dr Gregory very useful. Still he places his chief confidence in the observance of cleanliness

Among the books which have lately appeared in England, he is remarkably pleased with Dr Heberden's *Praxis*. A work, which has appeared under the title of *Edinburgh Praxis*. consists merely of a poor compilation, drawn up by indigent students. Dr Gregory is, with reason, very indignant at the author of such a book. — He promises us soon a work of his own, under the title, *Prospectus Medicinæ Practicæ*; till then, he hopes that an intelligent public will not judge of the talents of the Edinburgh professors from such poor productions as the book called *Edinburgh Praxis*.

With the greatest interest, I saw at Dr Gregory's, the picture of his, in every respect, valuable and memorable father. The acquaintance of Dr Gregory's sister, Mrs Alison, awakened in me the recollection of the work which her father left behind him, for her use, under the title of *Legacy*; a work, which I have formerly perused with great pleasure, and which I would wish to see in the hands of every young lady.

Clinical Lectures All the professors of medicine in this University have a right to give clinical instructions; a right of which they avail themselves, with the exception of Dr Hope. In Winter, two professors give always clinical lectures; that is, each three months During the Summer, a third supplies their place. In this manner, the professors exchange with each other. During the time I was in Edinburgh, this office fell to the lot of Dr Duncan. Before I speak of the method which he employs, it must be known, that the clinical lecture-room is in the public hospital, of which I shall speak fully hereafter. — No medical student is allowed to attend, till he has first paid a fee This consists, the first year, of three guineas. The second year, they give only two guineas. The third, only one, Afterwards, the class is open to them *gratis*. During the above-mentioned period, the students have permission, not only to attend the clinical lectures, but also to accompany the physicians and surgeons of the hospital in their visits to the sick. The chamber appointed for clinical lectures is confined and low. The number of sick of both

both sexes amounts to twenty. The clinical lecturer chuses two of his trusty scholars, who then perform the office of assistant physicians. One of these attends the men, the other, the women. These assistants draw up accounts of the cases, and read them in presence of the professors, and of the other hearers, in Latin. They also state to the professor the daily report upon the state of the patients. In all feverish diseases, not only the quickness of the pulse is given, by means of a watch which indicates seconds, but also the degree of heat is given, by the thermometer. The lecturer then puts some questions respecting the patients, and dictates to his audience a description of the symptoms of the disease. Then, without farther inquiry, he explains the method of cure.—The visit to the patient is then at an end. The clinical lectures are given twice a week. In one of these, the clinical professor treats of the patients who have been newly admitted; in the other, he speaks of those dismissed, or dead. By this means the hearers have before them the descriptions written at the sick-bed, accompanied with remarks, which are here communicated to them.

This method certainly has its advantage. Still it appears to me hurtful in this respect, that the young physician has too little share in the clinical employments. The same fault is observable in the infirmary at Paris. So long as young physicians are mere spectators at a sick-bed, they will seldom feel the same interest in their patients, as when they themselves take a share in their management. The method established at Pavia, Vienna, Wurtzburg, Wilna, and elsewhere, of giving to every student one or more patients to attend under the direction of the professor, is, without doubt, far more useful. The young physician is thus trained to the difficult art of making observations himself; he learns attentively to question his patients, and writes down their cases himself: he is drilled to the formulary, and has, lastly, an opportunity to shew his capacity and knowledge before the professor. True it is, that all hearers must not be admitted to the management of the sick; that privilege can be granted only to those who have already attended one year as mere spectators.

A thing, on the contrary, which pleased me much in the clinical establishment of Edinburgh, is, that all hearers are in possession of the cases of the patients, and have even an opportunity given them of accompanying these cases with remarks. This, indeed, may very well be done in other clinical establishments, and is done, perhaps, by a few of the most industrious students. The greater number, however, (who doubtless have themselves to blame,) take as small an account as possible of the cases of the patients whom they have an opportunity of visiting. In Edinburgh, on the contrary, the students are in a manner forced to keep a diary respecting their patients.

It may be objected, that much time is spent in dictating the cases. This objection would not be without foundation, if the time, which is spent in thoroughly explaining and rendering useful a subject of such importance, could be considered as lost. Still, it is certainly better, when clinical students attend only a few patients, and examine thoroughly into their cases; than when, from the great number, they are forced to go over them only superficially.

It is asked, whether it is better to give the whole clinical instruction at the sick bed, or to communicate it to the students, afterwards assembled, in a separate lecture-room? In my opinion, each method has its advantage, and its disadvantage. Instruction at the sick bed infallibly makes a deeper impression on the hearers. The view of the patients also awakens many ideas in the mind of the lecturer, which, when

when they are out of his view, are frequently lost. On the contrary, nothing is more burdensome and fatiguing for a sick person, nor more inconvenient, and often injurious to bystanders, than long continuance at a sick bed, especially when the number is very great. To this, we may add, that the advantage derived from immediate instruction at a sick bed, is commonly enjoyed by those only who stand close to it, whilst those who are more remote can see little or nothing. They are tired too with long standing, are often incommoded by troublesome neighbours, or scatter and talk among themselves. Of two evils, therefore, we must chuse the least, and remove the lecture from the sick bed. I believe, however, that a middle way might be found, in which the remarks which had an immediate relation to the symptoms exhibited by the patient, and especially those connected with the art of observation, might be treated of in a few words at the sick bed; and the others, as well as the illustrations, reserved for a separate lecture.

SUMMER COURSE.

(*From the beginning of May to the end of August.*)

Botany. Dr *Rutherford.*—In the morning, from 8 to 9.

Dr Rutherford has a very plain exterior, from which one cannot discover the uncommon abilities and extensive knowledge which he possesses. This useful and learned man has travelled through all the provinces of physic and medicine. Chemistry has been his favourite study. We have to thank him for the discovery of *Azote*, (*Rutherford Thesis de aere mephitico*, 1772.) The Encyclopedia Britannica, at least, ascribes this discovery, without hesitation, to Dr Rutherford.

He is also the founder of the clinical school of Edinburgh; his clinical lectures are extremely prized. In the course of these, Dr Rutherford goes particularly deep into pathological anatomy, which his extensive knowledge of anatomical subjects renders extremely easy to him.

There is no doubt, that this learned man would have also an extensive practice in the city, were he not withheld from it by repeated attacks of the gout. He enjoys, however, the particular confidence of very many families. I had an opportunity of hearing a botanical lecture of Dr Rutherford, and also, of visiting along with him the botanical garden. This lies an English mile from Edinburgh, on the road leading to Leith. It is of considerable size, and in the best order.—Among others, I saw a beautiful *Ferula Asa Fatida* in bloom. The garden at Kew received these plants from this garden.

Natural History. Dr Walter. (Walker.) From 2 to 3.

The present professor had been prevented for two years, by bad health, from giving lectures.

I have already mentioned, that clinical lectures are also given in Summer.

Private Lectures. In Edinburgh, besides the public, many private lectures are also given. Every one is allowed to deliver them, without asking permission of any. People are convinced, that one who should want the requisite qualifications, would draw upon himself a prohibition to lecture from the mere want of hearers.

Here follows the list of those private lectures which are most regularly delivered:

Chemistry. This science is treated of, both by *Dr William* (Thomas,) *Thomson*, and by Mr *John Murray.*

Dr Thomson. Mr Davy gave me a letter to this chemist, already known and celebrated by his works. These lectures are very highly prized on account of their depth, and particularly sought after by those who wish to cultivate the study of chemistry. I heard one of them myself: Dr Thomson spoke

spoke of the combination of acids with coal, and without any notes before him, treated the history of this subject with such depth and perspicuity, that I could not have expected a more elegant lecture from Vauquelin himself. Dr Thomson's own remarks on the oxydized gas from coal, were particularly interesting.

Mr Murray has an extremely agreeable delivery, which really approaches very near to that of Fourcroy. These lectures are attended by most of the students, and even by ladies. Mr Murray also lectures throughout the Summer on Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

Anatomy and Physiology. Dr Barclay. He is the author of a new anatomical nomenclature. His lectures are praised. I could not attend them, as Dr Barclay lectures only during the winter.

Anatomy, Surgery, and Midwifery. —Mr Charles Bell. This able young man has very agreeable manners, and displays much knowledge. He possesses an interesting collection of pathological preparations. Besides these, he has many anatomical preparations, and in the department of midwifery, has formed a number in wax, with his own hand, of which I must say, that they are the most beautiful, that is, the most natural I have ever seen; those of Florence, Vienna, and Paris, not excepted. Mr Bell is, besides, a particularly skilful painter.

Clinical Surgery. Mr Russel. Although this useful man has the title of Professor of Surgery, he does not belong to the medical faculty. He gives, twice a-week, clinical lectures in the hospital, which excite universal interest.

Mr Russel has two assistants, Dr Brown and Mr Thomson. I have had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the latter. Mr Thomson is completely acquainted with literature in general, and particularly with German literature. Along with this, he has a great zeal for his own science. I have spent many interesting hours with this amiable and agreeable man.

The subject of animal medicine is commonly lectured upon by Mr *Allen*, who was then travelling. I regretted very much not being able to make his acquaintance, as I heard his praise out of every mouth.

The number of students at this University exceeds a thousand; those who attend the medical classes amount to five hundred. The latter are bound to spend three years in the study of medicine alone, before they can attain to the degree of Doctor, unless they can prove that they have studied at other medical schools.

A Journey through the HIGHLANDS *and* WESTERN ISLES, *in the Summer of* 1804.—*In a Series of Letters to a Friend.*

By the ETTRICK SHEPHERD.

(Continued from our last, p. 892.*)*

Letter VII.

DEAR SIR,

I TOOK leave of you in my last when we were hovering to the N.E. of the isle of Egg, and suffering the most poignant throes of hunger. "Sirs, "have you ainy bridd?" said Mr J. "Hu, she, she," said Angus. "I wish you would gie me a small piese," returned he. Angus either did not understand, or took no notice of him, for the request was never granted — The worm continued to gnaw. "There will be nothing for it," said I, "but to eat oakum and drink bilge water;" "Faith," said Mr W., we'll lick meal and eat cheese." "L—d preserve us," said Mr J. Angus now struck up a good fire, and put on a pot full of ugly ill-washed potatoes, with six salt herrings. I have seen the day when Mr W. would have thought them next to poison;

poison; but he now started a doubt that they were not meant for us, as they really did not belong to us: this was a piece of heavy news, and I strove to corroborate it by unanswerable evidence. I believe it is the case, said Mr J.; but 'tis no matter, we must just mutiny, and take them by force, for I can put off no longer:—d—n them," said W. "if they don't give us of their potatoes, we'll give them none of our gin." We were, however, invited to partake of this delicious fare, "and snapt them up, baith stoop an' roop:" we began at the tails of the herrings, and ate them off at the nose, leaving nothing but the two eyes.—We continued to move slowly on, and got some striking views of Egg, which hath a very romantic appearance from some points, especially from the N.W.; on the other hand, the stupendous mountains of Coulan in the forest of Sky, with some of the bold promontories of that island, formed a scene of the wildest grandeur. As we approached the coast of Rum, we saw four or five whales playing in the mouth of the bay, one of which was amongst the largest of them that frequent those seas. In the evening we were quite becalmed a little off the north-east coast of Rum, when we retired all three to our hammocks, and slept soundly until about two in the morning; when I got up, being somewhat disgusted at having arrested an overgrown louse which was traversing one side of my beard: it was then beginning to blow fresh out of the S.W. and a dark fog hid every thing from our eyes. As I perceived the direction of Cannay when I arose, I expostulated with the men on the impropriety of holding so far to the southward, but they were inflexible, and held on their course. The wind again increased to a gale; the sea grew rough, and the vessel rolled amain. It was on the morning of the Sabbath, and I shall never forget the impatience manifested by Mr W. on awaking and perceiving our condition; he spoke none; his colour was as pale as if the cold hand of death had been upon him; and his mouth had assumed an exact resemblance in shape to a long bow, the nether lip being the string. He came running out of the forecastle, and placed himself beside me astern; arose that moment, and run again into the forecastle; tumbled over every thing that came in his way; hasted back again to me. I said he would hurt himself. What was it that hurried him so? "Nothing, nothing," said he, "only I have some potatoes roasting in the fire, and I am afraid they will burn." He was by this time growing extremely sick, and knew not well what he said; I perceived this, and a little after asked him how he did? He returned me the following laconic answer, in words scarcely articulate, "O Sir, I'm gone!" I did not fail in future to remind him of this, but he always averred that he did not mean by the exclamation to impress upon me the belief that he was going immediately to take leave of life; but that he was then fallen a prey to the insufferable nausea of a sea-sickness. The motion of the vessel had also by this time thrown Mr J. into a morbid lethargy; he still kept his hammock, and puked at times so violently, that I thought his chest should have rent. The fog still continued, and we saw no land until about seven o'clock, A.M. Had our crew steered in the direction they ought to have done, we should by this time have been in the sound of Harris; and tho' I easily perceived that they were luffing too much, I had hopes that we would land somewhere in that neighbourhood. What then was our mortification, on perceiving that we were off Boigdale-head in South Uist, a short way north of the Sound of Barra; and that after having sailed about thirty hours, to find that we were no nearer our destination than when we set out from the main land the preceding day!

They

They could make no apology for this mistake, but only, that they foresaw a storm, and wished to reach a coast on which they could find shelter in case of necessity. They had certainly considerably mistaken their bearings; but the truth was, that they were utter strangers on the coasts of Harries, although one of them pretended to the contrary; and they wished not to approach it on any account, but, at all events, not until the weather mended. My two friends continued all this while excessively sick: Mr J. lay in a drowsy insensibility, callous and indifferent either to danger or disappointment.—He manifested, however, not the least dissatisfaction; and whenever I asked him how he did, his answer was always, "I am quite well, now." This was not the case with Mr W., who was continually shifting the scene. Now he would be lying on his lowly couch, groaning and vomiting: anon, he would be on deck taking the sailors to task; but as they did not understand his dialect, he frequently left them in a huff, and retired again to his hammock. I never heard him receive a satisfactory answer, save one, and then, though they were at cross purposes, they were both satisfied. "Is that South Uist, or North Uist?" said he, pointing to the shore, and meaning the isles of S. and N. Uist. "It is South Uist, Sir," said Angus, "look at the compass." His stomach heaved so much, that his chest would not dilate to take in more air than was sufficient for the utterance of two or three words; and as he was continually engaged in swallowing, or endeavouring to swallow his spittle, his sentences were very short and comprehensive. Whenever I asked him how he did, his answer was uniformly "O Gud!" After a breathing he would sometimes add,—"this is terrible work." Though there are few of the human race whom I respect more than this gentleman, as judging him every way worthy of it, yet I can never help laughing, when I remember how he was horrified at the sea storm. We now run before the wind with great velocity, keeping in a straight line with the headlands of South Uist, Benbecula, and North Uist, for upwards of fifty miles. The whole of these coasts presented nothing to our eyes but naked desolation: the sea seems to have washed away every thing but the solid rocks, and to have forced itself into the country in innumerable creeks, in spite of every other impediment The predominant colour on the face of the Uists is that of the grey rock, and where soil of any kind prevails, it is only a turf of moss. On the western shore, indeed, there are a few bays, around which there is a mixture of sand, where crops are raised equal to any in these barren regions. The coasts are bold and rocky, but low in comparison with those of Sky. We looked into Loch-Eynard, when we were first certified where we were; and I could scarcely prevent the sailors from running into it for shelter, as I never could apprehend any danger while we were on a weather shore, and plenty of sea-room.—About mid-day we opened Loch-Madi in North Uist, when no arguments could move them to proceed further; so they run the vessel up into it, and anchored beside other two large ones that had taken shelter there. It is not easy to conceive a more dreary and dismal-looking scene, than the environs of this harbour exhibit: the whole country is covered with moss, or grey stones, without the smallest green spot; the sea runs into the country nearly the whole breadth of the island, and spreads itself into a thousand branches, stretching in exery direction, which renders travelling completely impracticable; and indeed there is not the smallest semblance of a road. We were, however, agreeably surprised at finding a good slated inn, of two stories, where we took up our residence during the remainder of the day, and the following night. You would lose all

all patience, were I to detail the whole of our adventures in Uist, which are nevertheless well worthy of a place; and if you had not found fault with me in this respect, you should have heard such a story! What should I have heard, James? You should have heard what a curious waiter we had; —how he clasped his hands above his head whenever he could not comprehend our meaning;—how much we were at a loss for want of Gaelic;—how we hunted the rabbits;—tired of waiting at Kersaig, and set out to traverse the country on foot to its northern extremity, and there procure a passage for Harries. You should have heard of our unparalleled embarrassments and difficulties, and how we fell out with the natives and were obliged to return; —how we arrived again at the place where we set out in the morning, both completely drenched and fatigued;—how the house, and every part about it, was crowded with some hundreds of Lord Macdonald's people, who were assembled to pay their rents;—what an interesting group they were, and how surprised my two friends were at seeing such numbers in a place which they had judged a savage desert, and unfit for the nourishment of intellectual life. You should likewise have heard how our crew fell asleep on board, and could not be awaked;—of Donald's despair: and many other interesting particulars, of which you must now live and die in ignorance.— I continue, Sir, as usual,

Your affectionate,

J. H.

On Poetical Taste *and* Criticism.

CONSIDERING the unfrequent appearance of true poetic genius, and the difficulties annexed to the art, it is not a little remarkable, that, from time immemorial, it should have not only engaged the attention, but awakened the free, unqualified criticisms of almost all descriptions of people, from the most frigid and dull plodder, up to the man of the most refined feelings, and brilliant imagination. Music, painting, sculpture, and many of the mechanical arts, which depend, in a great measure, on the execution of the artist, keep the general, superficial observer, a little *at bay*, conscious, no doubt, of his inexperience in the minutiæ, and leading principles of the art: but poetry, from its being communicated in terms intelligible to all, and descriptive of scenes, sentiments, and passions, familiar to all, seems to have become a general property, and to authorize every pretender to taste, to give a decided opinion on what appertains only to a very limited number. As it is of some consequence to define the nature or quality of an art, previously to a consideration of its effects, it may not be improper to enquire, 1st, what poetry really is, and, 2dly, what the requisites, or *natural qualities* are, which enable us to judge accurately, and to enter particularly into its peculiar excellence and beauties.

The efficient cause, or exciting principle of all genuine poetry, consists of certain qualities, powers, and passions, in the human mind, which may be comprehended under the following heads: namely, sensibility;—fancy or imagination;—benevolence;—love;—friendship; and a moral detestation of what is mean, selfish, sordid, and ungenerous. Without these, or at least a large proportion of them, it is next to impossible, that any person can be the true poet of nature, and in proportion to the strength or influence of these exciters of the human mind, will, in all likelihood, be the excellence of his productions. Guided and governed by these, the poet, withdrawn, as it were, from the general pursuits and predilections of mankind, perceives, feels, and reasons very differently

ferently from those around him; and, occasionally awaked by emotions and sentiments seldom experienced by the crowd, breaks out into impassioned strains, congenial to his feelings, unchecked by considerations of worldly prudence, and altogether regardless of what chiefly actuates the minds of these constantly in pursuit of their own interests. Now, taking mankind *in cumulo*, may it not be fairly asked, how many are governed by similar principles? or, to speak more unequivocally, how many are actuated and influenced by similar emotions, sentiments, and passions? If it be admitted, that hardly one in a hundred experiences, in the tenth degree, the warmth and enthusiasm of the romantic and disinterested poet; may it not, with equal propriety, be questioned, if one in an hundred can be a real judge of his effusions, or can enter cordially and critically into his particular beauties and excellencies? As well may we suppose that a blind man is qualified to appreciate the excellence of the finest painting, or the beauties of a natural landscape; and yet, *all* pretend to judge and decide on what is foreign to their nature, their habits, and their propensities, with the same tone and pertinacity as the most enlightened critic and enthusiastic admirer of genuine poetry.

Having thus briefly explained and defined what appears to me to be the real qualities, or principles of a divine art, and the natural deficiencies and restrictions which exclude thousands from any knowledge of it, I shall next endeavour, with equal brevity, to point out the causes which lead mankind to such absurdity and error, concluding with some observations on the consequences or effects of this indiscriminating criticism.

In this short review, I mean not to include either the stupid or the illiterate, but such as, having enjoyed the benefit of a regular education, possess, at the same time, the natural gifts of a good solid understanding, and discriminating judgement, on matters unconnected with taste, fancy, or refined sensibility. Among these, I shall, for the greater perspicuity, select *three* descriptions, namely, those who are bred to professions totally distinct and different from what is connected with the fine arts; 2dly, those who have no natural love or relish for them; and, lastly, those who, having run through the whole circle of literature, conceive themselves qualified to judge and decide on every branch in consequence of their being critically conversant with some of them only. However extraordinary it may appear, there can be no doubt whatever of this fact, that mankind are more disposed to talk about what they are superficially acquainted with, than on what they accurately understand. Whether this proceeds from a consciousness of their defects, and a desire to conceal them, or that, depending on the justness and acuteness of their reasoning and perceptions on certain subjects, they conceive themselves competent to judge of all, I shall not take upon me to determine; but in either case it is evident, that the leading principle or efficient cause is *vanity*, of which all mankind possess less or more. To be silent on any subject started in conversation, is certainly a little mortifying to those who wish to obtain a share, and are ambitious to display their knowledge; but to remain mute when topics are introduced which are considered familiar to all, would be tantamount to absolute stupidity and extreme ignorance. Under these familiar topics may be classed politics, religion, and poor poetry! nor is there an instance in which any of them is introduced, but the whole company breaks out into one general torrent of criticism. The natural consequence is, that the last mentioned article (poetry) has not only a sad time of it, but is literally torn in tatters. The dry practitioner of the law—the

grave

grave investigating mathematician—the experimental patient chymist—the unfanciful dissector of plants, and anatomizer of frogs and caterpillars, are all intimately skilled in the language of metaphor, passion, sentiment and description; nor is the most minute beauty of epic, dramatic, lyrical, or didactic composition, hid from their all-discerning taste and critical penetration. If not edifying or instructive, it is certainly not a little amusing, to hear these profound judges descanting on what they have not the smallest conception of, and floundering from one absurdity to another: but with regard to a different description of critics, amusement is altogether out of the question, for every thing is conducted with such intemperance, dogmatism, and over-bearing conceit, that the mind, as well as the ears of the listeners, is disturbed and pained with pedantic petulance.

The class or description of men here alluded to, is that of the mere grammarian;—the cold, phlegmatic, painful plodder, over the construction of sentences, the analogy of words, the derivation of terms, and the affinity of languages. These men, from their having waded through the whole gulf of ancient learning, and, by a tenacious memory, retained innumerable passages from Horace, Virgil, and Homer, conceive themselves not only competent to judge of every species of poetical composition, but altogether above contradiction. Woe be to the poet, or poetical judge, who presumes to oppose them!—they will lead you a dance through a maze of unconnected, unintelligible jargon, till you are bewildered, and spent with pedantry and stupidity; and, finally, knock you down with quotations that have no connection whatever with the subject in dispute. All you can do is to give up the argument, and leave these torpid, imperitable lumps of clay, to retain their own crude, indigested opinions; and to maintain what I have heard some of them assert, that *sensibility* and *judgement* were the same, for no other reason than this, that judgement and *good sense* are synonimous terms; and that, as sense is derived from *sensus*, so must sensibility and judgement be precisely the same; in other words, that a poet possessed of the one must consequently be endowed with the other!

The intention of the foregoing strictures, is to point out the extreme folly and absurdity of advancing opinions on subjects, which neither habit nor nature qualify us to appreciate, or comprehend; and, at the same time, to induce mankind to confine their remarks to what they critically know, and are qualified to judge of. Human talents and perceptions are as different and distinct, as they are wisely and wonderfully diversified; and instead of grasping at what we can never attain, mankind ought to rejoice at the barriers that oppose them.—They are, in fact, the links that bind society more closely together; and were vanity and idle conceit a little restrained, and modesty a little encouraged, each would have cause to rejoice at the limited and just proportion allotted to him. But, unfortunately, for the progress of science, and the improvement of true taste, literary and professional men, instead of prosecuting studies particularly adapted to their natural capacities, range amidst devious paths that bewilder and lead them astray, without their ever arriving at the object of their ambition, which flies them as a phantom. Similar to the mere gingler of rhymes, and the fabricator of smooth versification, who, conceiving himself endowed with qualities essential to inspired song, scribbles on without ever attaining what constitutes the true poet. In a former paper, I took occasion to offer some observations on "poetic character, and literary fame;" may I hope that this well-intentioned hint to poetic critics will find a place in your mis-

miscellany: — would I could assure myself, that it will be productive of the desired effect—but, alas! in a hopeless case, I am afraid all we can say is,—" *In pertusum ingerimus dicta dolium.*"

Edinburgh, Dec. 14th, 1808. } ATTICUS.

Account of the EDINBURGH *House of Industry.*

THIS establishment was instituted for the purpose of affording assistance to aged females of respectable character, when thrown out of employment, and of training the young to habits of industry and virtue.

This institution is divided into three distinct branches; the Spinning-room, the Lace Manufactory, and the School for Servants.

On minutely investigating the circumstances of the persons admitted into the first of these, it does not appear that any of them could have found means of honestly supporting themselves. They must, consequently, either have parted with their integrity, or been reduced to beg through the streets, or have thrown themselves on their respective parishes for support. By far the greater number are, from age and infirmities, incapacitated from earning what would barely suffice for preservation of existence; but by the meal a-day, here given in addition to their earnings, they are enabled to *live*, and, from having the benefit of a light, warm, and cheerful room, to live in some degree of comfort.— Besides the full amount of their earnings, an allowance of sixpence weekly is granted to the sick, and to the very infirm, and to those widows who are burthened with two or more children.

The number of spinners kept here in constant employment has seldom been less than 24, and in severe seasons has sometimes been upwards of 30. Owing to the scarcity and high price of lint, which has prevented many private families from sending their usual orders for spinning, the Managers have been under the disagreeable necessity of refusing admittance to many starving applicants, and for the present to restrict the number of spinners to 15.

Lace Manufactory.

FROM the 1st of November 1807, to 1st of November 1808, the average number of lace-workers has been 24. Of these 14 are under 12 years of age. The number of yards of lace manufactured here from the 1st of November 1807 to the 1st of November 1808, amounts to 1643; — many pieces of the lace of so good a quality as to sell at the rates of ten, twelve, and even so high as eighteen shillings per yard.

The girls who are here trained to habits of industry and application, are employed for ten hours of every week day; giving six hours of that time to lace-working, three to needle-work, and one to reading and spelling. Every girl is paid on Saturday for the lace she has worked through the week. A certain proportion of her earnings having first been deducted to pay for materials, and towards defraying the expence of the Institution, she has of the remainder one shilling and sixpence to carry home to her parents; and whatever exceeds that sum she deposits in her money-box, to form a fund for the purchase of clothes.

The best proof that can be given of the utility of this school of industry, will be found in the good behaviour of the young persons who have been trained in it to habits of order and decorum. At Whitsunday last, rewards were given by the Managers to four young women, who had then been one year at service, and had conducted themselves to the entire satisfaction of their employers: Others have since then gone to service, who it is hoped will have an equal claim to approbation.

probation. For as the plan of instruction is now considerably enlarged, there is every reason to expect that the progress of improvement will keep pace with the pains bestowed, and that the investigation annually to be made into the behaviour of those who leave the house will prove a source of heart-felt gratification to the ladies who have taken a particular interest in its management.

If any of the young persons who have gone from the lace school into service, should, from sickness or other circumstances, be thrown out of place, they will be less destitute than other females in a similar situation, as they are capable of exercising a trade by which they may at all times earn a subsistence. But as it appears to be eminently for their advantage, as well as for the advantage of society, that they should learn to fulfil the active duties of their station, it is thought adviseable, that, before engaging in service, they should for a certain time be employed in the SERVANTS SCHOOL.

The School for Servants have been lately added to the former branches of the Institution; and though the Managers have not yet been enabled (from the state of their funds) to put the plan on which it has been established completely into execution, they have, as far as the experiment has been made, great reason to be satisfied with the result. It will be observed, that in the lace school the children of the poor, (and in many instances they are of the very poorest,) are initiated in habits of application, cleanliness, and decorum; and that in the school for servants they acquire, with a knowledge of household work, habits of activity and arrangement.—In both branches, the pains bestowed on their religious and moral instruction is seen to produce the happiest effects. Nor are the effects confined to the children. The parents, many of whom attend the Sunday evenings course of instruction, seem so fully sensible of the benefit derived from it, that there can be little doubt that the beneficial consequences will in many instances extend to them.

The expences attending the servants school must be greater in proportion than those of the lace school: the girls in the latter having only one meal a-day (of bread and broth) from the house; whereas in the former they are maintained and clothed from the funds of the Institution. It is likewise intended that the girls admitted to the servants school shall have beds in the house, as soon as the state of the funds will enable the Managers to provide them. The number of scholars in this department is at present limited to six; but if the plan is deemed worthy of general approbation, the Managers confide in the liberality of the Public, for bestowing the means of its extension and permanent establishment. In order to prevent any misapprehension of their views with regard to the Institution in question, the Managers think it necessary to observe, that it is not so much their object to make accomplished readers and needle workers, as to make active, diligent, and sober-minded servants, well instructed in their duty to God and man, and who have acquired habits which may accord with and support their principles.

In the name of the Aged and Destitute, who have here found an asylum from despair, and in the name of the Young, who have here been protected and instructed, the Managers return thanks to the subscribers for the contributions that have already been so liberally bestowed. And as this is one of the few Charitable Institutions which is entirely dependent on Annual Subscription, they earnestly intreat a continuance of their Bounty.

Subscriptions continue to be received at the House of Industry, and by the

the Treasurer, Mr Muir, at the music shop of Muir and Wood, Leith-street.

House of Industry,
Canongate, Edin. Nov. 1. 1808.

Letter on the Subject of LORD LOVAT'S *Trial.*

To the Editor.

SIR,

TURNING over the leaves of a volume of Lord Clarendon's history, the other evening, I found the following letter, which, as it contains some particulars of Lord Lovat's trial, may not be unworthy of preservation in your miscellany. I am,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

9th Jan. 1809. *An Antiquary.*

DEAR SIR,

I give you many thanks for the favour of your last letter, and think myself much obliged to you, for putting me in a way of being in some measure of use to you. I was with Mr Manby yesterday, who says, he has not had Dr Stukeley's Itinerarium curiosum for some time, neither does he believe it can be met with in the shop; but he does not know, but it may be had of the Doctor, who printed a few more than was subscribed for. The price in sheets is two guineas, and if you want it, I'll speak again to Mr Manby, who will send to the Doctor, and know if he has it. There have been 5 numbers published, of the heads of illustrious persons, since the last volume was completed. They were published four together, and will continue to be so, till a second volume is finished. But as they found the heads of severall persons were wanted separately, they will publish a great number in this way: when I find those you want, I'll take care to buy them for you; and if you chuse to have the five last numbers, I shall buy them for you also. The attention of the town is upon Lord Lovat's trial, which has held this week, and will, 'tis supposed, continue most part of the next. The articles of impeachment were opened by Sir Wm. Young, who was seconded by Lord Coke, and then the Attorney Generall spoke for near two hours: there were two witnesses examined the first day, who proved many instances of disaffection to the government, at different times, since the year 1719. Tuesday was spent in arguing and debating, whether Secretary Murray should be admitted as an evidence or not. The objection was, that he, not surrendering within the time limited by the Act of Parliament, became attainted. In answer to which it was said, that he had surrendered in time, which he having pleaded in the Court of King's Bench, and the Attorney General having admitted the plea to be true, all was set right, and his testimony could not be impeached. And so it was resolved by the Lords. On Wednesday he was examined, and gave a very circumstantial detail of the rise, progress, and success of the last rebellion. He spoke for above two hours, and delivered himself in so polite and sensible a manner, that every body was charmed with him.—He named Lord B——re, Sir J—n H—d C—n, and Sir W—ns W—ms W—n, as persons who had promised to assist to the utmost of their power, and at last brought the matter home to Lord Lovat, by proving his conferring with the young chevalier after the battle of Culloden, his receiving money from him, and raising men for his service. Mr Murray has made a full and ample discovery of the whole affair, and I do assure you, that party begins to be in a terrible alarm; for it seems to be generally believed, that the Parliament will inquire into that matter, and I hope punish past offenders, as well as make laws to prevent future rebellions.—'Tis said Lord Traquair will be prosecuted

secuted next, against whom Mr Murray will be also a witness, and I make no doubt but he will be convicted.—Mr Murray said he was the person who treated with the English, and had had severall meetings with the before-mentioned gentlemen, as he himself had told him. Lord T—b—t stopt Mr Murray when he named these gentlemen, and insisted that no person should be named, but such as was actually in rebellion, or concerned with Lord Lovat. The Lords did not sit on Thursday. Yesterday severall witnesses were examined, some of whom proved the receiving of letters from, and sending to the young Pretender; and by what I can learn, there is enough proved to convict him of treason. They continued examining witnesses till past four, when Lord Lovat told the Lords, he could hold out no longer, and that they must either adjourn, or make preparations for his funeral. He was obliged in his request, and his tryall was adjourned to Monday morning. Yours, &c.

Gray's Inn, 14th March 1746. } Jo. Dickson.

Advertisement.

By the late David Hume.

(Copied from a printed paper in the possession of a Gentleman of Edinburgh,)

WHEREAS I, *D—d H–me*, Esq. of *North Britain*, *Philo-Scot*, have by great travel, and much study, for the benefit of mankind, discovered and brought to perfection my Opiatismos, or Universal Soporific, Anti-ophthalmic, Cacodemoniac Medicine, which stills, deadens, and infallibly cures all vapourish terrors or perturbations of the mind, whether occasioned by fraud, fornication, murder, or adultery, whimsies of a future state, or fear of a judgement to come, as can be attested by the N–b—ty, Gen—y, and Cl—y of that kingdom, in the metropolis of which I have peaceably practised for above these twenty years with astonishing success:—

And now, prompted by the love I also bear my fellow-subjects of *South-Britain*, and embracing the opportunity of that favourable disposition I have long observed there to receive my wonderful medicine, and before it shall be abated by the visitations and calamities of war, which it does not yet appear to be:—

I hereby give notice to the N–b–ty, Gen–y, my L—s the Bis—ps, the Cl–gy, and others whom it may concern, that upon the first day of *July*, and third year of this present war, I set out post from my bibliopolic mansion, with my retinue called *Legion*: upon the third I put up at the Post-house, *Newcastle*; upon the fifth at *ditto*, *Durham*, and making three stages *per* day, I, *di—b—lo vol—nte*, arrive at *White's*, *London*, upon the 12th, there to begin my *Scotific* operations, and require the lieges to be every where ready to receive the benefit of my invaluable medicine, at the small price of Half a Crown, neatly stitched; to be taken at whatever time the patient is at leisure; abstaining from no exercise or regimen, except fasting and prayer, *Anderson's** pills, and such like trumpery; and lest the medicine should at first sit uneasy, and be ready to throw up, the patient is desired to wash it down with a strong doze of wine, punch, plain brandy, or gin, in presence of those brave spirits of the military, or others, ever ready to administer strength to wavering minds,

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* Mr *Anderson* wrote two Treatises in confutation of the pernicious principles of this author.

minds, and swear to their being fearless of all above and below.

And after my arrival in the great city, I hereby promise to exhibit this my powerful soporific, in modern monthly dozes, at the small price of Sixpence, with good allowance to such as shall take a quantity for sea service, and the benefit of the Navy, where it is taken with great success, except in an engagement and a storm, unless the Ad——l shall happen to think otherwise.

N. B. To prevent counterfeits, my packets are sealed with my coat of arms; *viz.* a Lion Rampant;—the supporters, a Judge and Vulture: motto, *Devorare Appetens.*

Account of the burning of a POPE, *by the* STUDENTS *of the* COLLEGE *of* EDINBURGH, *in* 1680.

THIS curious transaction, and the severe punishment with which it was followed, is described in two small pamphlets published in London in the year 1681. The first * consists of three letters, giving merely a history of the proceedings, which one of them censures in very strong terms.—The second † contains a letter of enquiry from a gentleman in London, and in answer to it, a long and elaborate defence of the conduct of the students, by one of their own number.—From these various documents we shall endeavour to draw up, for the amusement of our readers, a short narrative of the whole transaction.

This determination of the students, to commit his Holiness to the flames, seems to have been formed for some time, and after mature deliberation.—The following are the motives which are stated to have led to it. They considered the great progress which their popish adversaries had made in their conspiracies; "for," say they, "let none imagine that the popish PLOT is wholly disbelieved in Scotland." They considered also that they had never given any public proof of their aversion to Popery; that disadvantageous reports might thus be spread with regard to Scotland; and the conspirators might be encouraged to persevere in their hellish designs. "They resolved therefore to burn the Pope;" and having concerted measures for this purpose, they bound themselves to support each other by a solemn oath, the breaker of which was to incur the penalty of *half-a-crown.* Having made a subscription to defray the expence, they employed a carver, "who erected them a wooden holiness, with clothes, triple crown, keys, and other necessary habiliments." All these were completed on Thursday night, being the second night before Christmas, which was thought the most suitable day for displaying their wrath against antichrist.

By this time, however, the affair had come to the ears of the Provost, who immediately set all engines at work to thwart it. He first sent for the *Primier* and *Regents*, whom he enjoined to order the students to desist from their enterprize, with menaces, that if they would not, he would make it a bloody Christmas to some of them. He then went down to the Abbey, to communicate the intelligence to the Duke (of York,) and

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* The History of the late Proceedings of the Students of the College at Edenborough. Which hath occasioned the King's Proclamation for banishing them fifteen miles from the said city.—In three several Letters to a worthy citizen of London. Published to prevent false reports. London. Printed for Richard Janeway, in Queen's-head Alley in Poternoster-row, 1681.

† A modest apology for the Students of Edinburgh burning a Pope, December 25. 1680. Humbly rescuing the Actors from the imputation of disloyalty and rebellion, with which they were charged in a letter, &c. Printed as above.

and the Chancellor. Both were violently enraged, and the latter threatened to bring troops into the town. Meantime the Principal had assembled the students, and given them, to subscribe, an oath, binding themselves "neither then, nor in future, to burn the Pope." A few *Bearnes* of the lowest classes signed this oath, but the rest indignantly rejected it. This intelligence being carried to the palace, it was determined, since persuasion had failed, to employ force. Several English students, who were suspected as ringleaders, were seized in their beds, and carried to the Canongate tolbooth. A proclamation was issued, directing all masters to keep their servants and apprentices at home on the forenoon of Christmas. At the same time, all the forces at Leith and in the neighbourhood were brought into the Canongate, and most of the general officers remained all night under arms. Early in the morning, the Provost, contrary, it is alleged, to the privileges of the city, allowed troops to be introduced, and to take possession of the most advantageous posts. The Grass-market, being the ordinary place of execution, was made head-quarters, from whence reconnoitering parties were sent up to the Castle hill. The city militia were drawn up along the High Street to provide for its defence. A guard was also placed at the college, where the first assemblage was expected. The ordinary guards at Holyroodhouse were doubled, for the security of the Duke's person. Undismayed, however, by this mighty preparation, the boys repaired to the High School Yard, where, according to appointment, they found the Holy Father in his pontifical robes. They proceeded, without opposition, to conduct him down the High School Wynd, and up Blackfriars, to the High Street. Here, finding there was no time to lose, they immediately read a short accusation, and then, amid a general cry of *Pareat Papa*, set him on fire, having previously lodged a train within him. We read of no opposition made by the city militia; but on the first report of what was doing, General Daliel galloped in with his dragoons thro' the Netherbow port, and was followed by the infantry under the Earl of Marr. Lord Linlithgow was the first that came up; and he, according to some accounts, was able at once to disperse the cavalcade, while others assert, that in making a pass at an *unarmed* culprit, he fell off his horse prostrate before the image; the mob calling out to him that he was mistaken, for that it had no *toes*. On the coming up of the dragoons, however, the offenders dispersed, and the soldiers were ordered to extinguish the flames. This, however, understanding the combustible state of its interior, they were in no haste to do. Keeping at a cautious distance, they merely belaboured his Holiness with the butt end of their musquets, which the students alledge was a mode of treatment not much more respectful than their own. In the course of this operation, the head fell off; which a number of little fellows, "such as from their magnitude you could scarce suspect were yet so well lettered as to spell Po-pe-ry," seized and carried it in triumph up the Castle Hill. The King's forces "missing so principal a part, like men of courage who scorn to be easily baffled, troop about, and put on brave resolutions, rather to die like men upon the place, than not recover what they had lost." The combat, it is alledged, was obstinate; the little myrmidons, being inferior to their adversaries *only in discipline*, carried off half the prize; the other fell into the hands of a trumpeter.

Next day the students who had been apprehended on Friday night were examined before the Council by the King's Advocate, Sir Geo. Mackenzie. They were first asked, whether they had not been instigated by letter from the Lord Grey. Upon their

their obstinately denying, they were threatened with the Boot; an engine, says the English student, which I, who have been born in a freer air, may have leave, without reflexion, to call *slavishly barbarous*. Nothing of this kind being extracted from them, they were next asked, Whether they designed an affront upon any of the nobility? (the Duke of York,) to which they replied, that in the paper of agreement which they had drawn up, they had declared the contrary.—Lastly, they were examined, Whether there had been any of the Whig ministers or citizens at any of their consultations? An equally positive denial being given, they were discharged upon bond for further appearance.

About this time, several scuffles took place between the students and soldiers; the former alledging, that the soldiers were uniformly the aggressors. The principal and professors having gone to the palace in order to make an apology to his Royal Highness, were at first denied access, but on a second visit, were admitted. The students were then apprehensive that they had, in their names, *made a submission, and asked pardon for burning the Pope*. Fired by this suspicion, they immediately got blue ribbons in their hats, with the motto, *No Pope*, They then went in a body to the Provost's house, and as soon as they were got into the High Street, set up a general exclamation of *No Pope, No Pope*. The student does not pretend to justify the whole of this proceeding, but insists that "lads are lads," and that he does not know *who* had reason to be offended with their conduct. However, the printer, who had put the obnoxious words on the ribbons abovementioned, being apprehended, they all laid them aside, though it is admitted that one or two imprudent students afterwards resumed them.

The storm, the fury of which had been daily augmenting, was raised to its utmost height by an extraordinary incident. The Provost's house at Priestfield, near Edinburgh, was set on fire one night by fire balls. The activity of this personage in thwarting the proceedings of the students, and the enmity with which they were well known to regard him, made all eyes be turned upon them as the authors of this outrage. No positive proof however appears to have been found of their guilt. The student admits that some of them may have said that he *deserved to have his house burnt*, in the same manner as we say of any one that he deserves *to be hanged*, without any intention of inflicting that punishment. Many circumstances, he alledges, lead to the suspicion that it was done by their enemies, for the purpose of throwing the blame upon them. In particular, he states that a gunpowder barrel, with the castle mark upon it was found next day in that part of the park which is nearest Priestfield. It appears, however, that immediately upon this event, and without any trial or examination, government came to the resolution of shutting up the college, and banishing all the students from Edinburgh. A proclamation was issued, "That whereas the Lords of Council were informed that several disloyal and malicious persons, frequenting Edenborough, had instigated the students of the college to enter into bonds and combinations, and to convocate in tumults, there was order taken for the securing of our peace; and it being made appear, that the students did enter into bonds and combinations, in which they did oblige themselves, among other things, contrary to the laws of this kingdom, to adhere to one another, if they were called in question for it; and in consequence of that seditious combination, did, on the 25th of December last, in a tumultuary way, assault and affront several persons, and did associate themselves with apprentices, and put up blue ribbons

ribbons as signs and cognizances to differ themselves from others, and for convocating themselves; for which being justly reproved, they did some days after run up and down the streets in tumults, disquieting the nobility and gentry of both sexes, and threatning the Provost as above, &c. Whereupon the Lords of the Council, by an act, ordered the gates of the schools of that college to be shut up, until they should be fully informed of the root and progress of these disorders, and satisfied by the punishment and submission of the offenders. Therefore to prevent any further seditious tumults, and disorders from these students, they are all commanded to retire 15 miles at least from this city, within twenty-four hours after publication of this proclamation, and not to come within our limits without leave of the Privy Council, under the pain of being punished as seditious persons, and contemners of the King's authority; and their parents, tutors, and all others, are forbid to resset or entertain them, without giving caution to the Clerks of the Council for their good behaviour."

Biographical Sketch of Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley.

Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart. Admiral of the White, was the fifth son of James Pasley, Esq. of Craig, in the county of Dumfries, North Britain, by Magdalen, daughter of Robert Eliot, Esq. of Middleholm Mill, in the county of Roxburgh. He was born at Craig, on the 2d of March, 1734, and having, from his early youth, entertained a strong predilection for the naval service, he entered in 1752, as a midshipman on board the Garland frigate. Very soon afterwards, he removed into the Weasel sloop of war, at that time under orders for the Jamaica station, and in which he served successively under the captains Cockburn, Webber, and Digby. The latter being appointed to the Biddeford frigate, took with him Mr Pasley, for whom he had conceived a strong attachment, and promoted him to the rank of acting lieutenant. The frigate was soon ordered to England, having on board 300,000*l.* in bullion. As soon as the vessel arrived at Portsmouth, Mr Pasley, with a proper escort, was dispatched to London with the treasure. Having lodged his valuable charge in the bank, he returned to Portsmouth without delay, and embarked on board the Dunkirk, to which Captain Digby had been appointed during his absence.—This ship was one of those which proceeded, in 1757, on the unsuccessful expedition to the coast of France, and, though its issue was so ill calculated to procure either honour or promotion for those who were engaged in it, yet the merit of Mr Pasley had so powerfully attracted the notice of his commanding officer, that, on his return to Portsmouth, he found a commission as an established Lieutenant lying there for him, by which he was appointed to serve on board of the Roman Emperor fire-ship. He was very soon afterwards transferred from this vessel, at his own special request, into the Hussar frigate, commanded by the celebrated Captain Elliot, with whom he removed to the Æolus of 36 guns. In this ship, he assisted in the capture of the Mignonne, a French vessel of 20 guns, which, with her consort, the Blonde, of 36, the Æolus fell in with off the coast of France; but, as the enemy immediately crowded all the sail they could set, the latter was fortunate enough to escape.—In the year 1760, the Æolus was employed on the Irish station, and Capt. Elliot, as senior officer, commanded the little British squadron, which proceeded from the harbour of Kinsale in quest of the French, under Thurot, who had effected a landing in the north

north of Ireland. The event of the engagement which took place is too well known to render a repetition necessary; but a circumstance which occurred during the encounter, reflects too much honour on the judgement of Mr Pasley to be omitted. The Æolus had fallen on board the French commodore's ship, the Bellisle of 44 guns, the bowsprit hanging over that ship's quarter deck, and was consequently not only left exposed to the whole weight of the enemy's fire, without being able to bring a single gun to bear on her antagonist, but also compelled to engage the Blonde, of 36, at the same time with her aftermost guns, that frigate having fallen on board the Æolus. In this perilous situation Mr Pasley called the men from the foremost guns, which he at that time commanded; and having boarded the enemy at their head from the bowsprit, made himself master of the deck, and obtained entire possession of the ship. As soon as this conquest was atchieved, he sent on board the Æolus for an English jack, which he immediately hoisted on board the prize, as her signal of surrender.—Captain Elliot, soon after his arrival at Portsmouth with his prizes, was removed into another ship, but Mr Pasley retained his station under captain, now Lord Hotham, who was appointed to succeed him, and with whom he continued till the year 1762. In the Æolus, Mr Pasley returned to his former occupation of cruizing, but was not concerned in any advantage more material than the capture of five or six privateers of insignificant force, and of a valuable French ship outward bound, from Bourdeaux to St Domingo, called the Formidable. On the return of the Æolus to England, Mr Pasley had the satisfaction to find that he had been promoted, during his absence, to the rank of commander, and was appointed to the Albany sloop of war, a vessel employed in convoying ships to and from the port of Milford. After some continuance in that sloop, he removed into the Weasel, in which he had before served as a midshipman, and proceeded to the coast of Guinea. From the Weasel he was appointed to the Pomona, of 18 guns, and was ordered to Greenock, on the impress service, in consequence of the apprehended rupture with Spain respecting the Falkland islands. In 1771, he was promoted to the rank of Post-Captain, and being appointed to the Sea-horse, of 20 guns, he sailed to the West Indies, where he rendered material service during the contest with the Caribs. Having returned to England the ensuing year, and the Sea-horse being put out of commission, he continued unemployed till 1776. He was then appointed to the Glasgow, and sent out to the West Indies, to convoy thither a valuable fleet of merchantmen, consisting of 120 sail. This charge he executed so much to the satisfaction of all concerned, that he received the thanks of the cities of London, Bristol, and other ports, and a handsome piece of plate was presented to him, as a more substantial proof of the approbation of the merchants. On his return to England, Captain Pasley performed a similar service; and, with the exception of the present, he had the satisfaction of receiving similar honours. Soon after his arrival in England, he was appointed to the Sybil of 28 guns, and sent with Admiral Edwards to the Newfoundland station. In 1780, he was promoted to the Jupiter of 50 guns, and at the commencement of the ensuing year, sailed with Commodore Johnstone on a secret expedition. In the attack made on the British squadron by M. de Suffrein, in Porto Praya Road, the Jupiter was particularly distinguished for the power and force of her fire; and amidst the torrent of abuse which was undeservedly thrown on some persons concerned in that encounter, the conduct of Captain Pasley was very justly applauded

plauded by all parties. The subsequent operations of the British squadron were, as it is well known, confined to the capture of a fleet of Dutch India ships, surprised in Saldanha Bay. On its return, the Jupiter was, in May 1782, ordered to proceed to the West Indies with Admiral Pigot, who was sent out to supercede Lord Rodney, in the chief command of the fleet employed in that quarter. The Jupiter, soon after her arrival, was ordered on a cruize off the Havannah, and Capt. Pasley had the good fortune to take five out of thirteen vessels which he fell in with. The crew of one of these prizes, however, having risen on the English that were put into her, succeeded in their attempt, and carried her into the Havannah, where they informed the Spanish Admiral of the situation of the Jupiter, which had struck upon a shoal. He accordingly dispatched a ship of 84, and another of 64 guns, to take or destroy her.—Captain Pasley had, meanwhile, succeeded in getting the Jupiter afloat; but almost immediately fell in with the Tiger, the largest of the Spanish ships. The enemy immediately gave chace, and gained considerably on the Jupiter, which had sustained considerable injury. At the dawn of day, the Tiger, being within gun-shot, and Captain Pasley finding escape impossible, called together his crew, to whom he addressed a short but spirited harangue. He declared his intention of attacking the enemy, which was warmly approved by three hearty cheers.—The Jupiter brought to, and prepared for action. The enemy, probably intimidated by this appearance of resolution, immediately hauled their wind, and suffered the Jupiter to continue her voyage unmolested. Captain Pasley immediately sailed for Antigua, to refit; and hostilities ceasing soon after, the Jupiter proceeded to Chatham, where she was put out of commission. The five years which immediately succeeded the cessation of hostilities, were passed by Captain Pasley in the relaxation of domestic retirement. In 1788, he was invested with the chief command in the Medway, and hoisted his broad pendant on board the Vengeance. From this station he removed, first into the Scipio, and then into the Bellerophon. In the latter, he was ordered to join the Channel fleet, in consequence of the apprehended ruptures with Russia and Spain. These disputes being compromised, he repaired to Chatham, where he continued during the customary period allotted to such a command.—Retiring for a time from the service, he again remained unemployed till the commencement of the war with France in 1793. He was then appointed, as an established Commodore, to hoist his broad pendant on board his former ship, the Bellerophon, and ordered to join the main fleet, under the orders of Lord Howe. On the 12th of April 1794, being advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral of the White, he hoisted his flag on board the same ship to which he had been so long attached. In the partial affairs which preceded the glorious 1st of June, as well as in the engagement on that day, the Bellerophon took a conspicuous part; and towards the conclusion of the conflict, Admiral Pasley had the misfortune to lose his leg. He had, however, the satisfaction to receive every palliative to his wound, which the attention of his sovereign, his commander, and his country, could bestow. His Majesty conferred on him the dignity of a baronet, accompanied with a pension of 1000*l.* a-year. The personal injury he had sustained necessarily deprived the nation of his farther services in an active capacity. In 1798, in consequence of the mutiny at the Nore, Sir Thomas was appointed for a short time commander-in-chief in the Thames and Medway; but relinquished this station as soon as the trials of the mutineers were concluded. In 1799, he was appointed Port-Admiral at Portsmouth,

mouth, where he displayed the same activity and ability which constantly marked his character, while the unimpaired state of his body permitted him to engage in a more interesting department of the service. Sir Thomas married Mary, daughter of Thomas Heywood, Esq. Chief Justice of the Isle of Man, who died in 1788, and was buried at Avignon, in France; by whom he had two daughters, Maria, married to Captain Sabine, of the Guards, and Magdalen. He died at his seat, near Alton, Hampshire, aged 74.

BURNS's *Letter to* MR ERSKINE *of* MAR.

From "Reliques of Robert Burns."

Dumfries, 13th April, 1793.

SIR,

DEGENERATE as human nature is said to be; and in many instances, worthless and unprincipled it is; still there are bright examples to the contrary: examples that even in the eyes of superior beings, must shed a lustre on the name of Man.

Such an example have I now before me, when you, Sir, came forward to patronise and befriend a distant obscure stranger, merely because poverty had made him helpless, and his British hardihood of mind had provoked the arbitrary wantonness of power.—My much esteemed friend, Mr Riddel of Glenriddel, has just read me a paragraph of a letter he had from you.—Accept; Sir, of the silent throb of gratitude; for words would but mock the emotions of my soul.

You have been misinformed as to my final dismission from the Excise; I am still in the service. Indeed, but for the exertions of a gentleman who must be known to you, Mr Graham of Fintray, a gentleman who has ever been my warm and generous friend, I had, without so much as a hearing, or the slightest previous intimation, been turned adrift, with my helpless family, to all the horrors of want. Had I had any other resource, probably I might have saved them the trouble of a dismission; but the little money I gained by my publication, is almost every guinea embarked, to save from ruin an only brother, who, though one of the worthiest, is by no means one of the most fortunate of men.

In my defence to their accusations, I said, that whatever might be my sentiments of republics, ancient or modern, as to Britain, I abjured the idea: That a CONSTITUTION, which, in its original principles, experience had proved to be every way fitted for our happiness in society, it would be insanity to sacrifice to an untried visionary theory:—That, in consideration of my being situated in a department, however humble, immediately in the hands of people in power, I had forborne taking any active part, either personally, or as an author, in the present business of REFORM. But that, where I must declare my sentiments, I would say there existed a system of corruption between the executive power and the representative part of the legislature, which boded no good to our glorious CONSTITUTION; and which every patriotic Briton must wish to see amended.—Some such sentiments as these, I stated in a letter to my generous patron Mr Graham, which he laid before the Board at large: where, it seems, my last remark gave great offence; and one of our supervisors general, a Mr Corbet, was instructed to enquire on the spot, and to document me—"that my business was to act, *not to think*; and that whatever might be men or measures, it was for me to be *silent* and *obedient*."

Mr Corbet was likewise my steady friend; so between Mr Graham and him, I have been partly forgiven; only I understand that all hopes of my getting officially forward, are blasted.

Now, Sir, to the business in which

I would more immediately interest you. The partiality of my countrymen, has brought me forward as a man of genius, and has given me a character to support. In the poet I have avowed manly and independent sentiments, which I trust will be found in the man. Reasons of no less weight than the support of a wife and family, have pointed out as the eligible, and situated as I was, the only eligible line of life for me, my present occupation. Still my honest fame is my dearest concern; and a thousand times have I trembled at the idea of those *degrading* epithets that malice or misrepresentation may affix to my name. I have often, in blasting anticipation, listened to some future hackney scribbler, with the heavy malice of savage stupidity, exulting in his hireling paragraphs—"Burns, notwithstanding the *fanfaronade* of independence to be found in his works, and after having been held forth to public view, and to public estimation as a man of some genius, yet, quite destitute of resources within himself to support his borrowed dignity, he dwindled into a paltry exciseman, and slunk out the rest of his insignificant existence in the meanest of pursuits, and among the vilest of mankind."

In your illustrious hands, Sir, permit me to lodge my disavowal and defiance of these slanderous falsehoods.—Burns was a poor man from birth, and an exciseman by necessity: but—*I will* say it! the sterling of his honest worth, no poverty could debase, and his independent British mind, oppression might bend, but could not subdue. Have not I, to me, a more precious stake in my country's welfare, than the richest dukedom in it?—I have a large family of children, and the prospect of many more. I have three sons, who, I see already, have brought into the world souls ill qualified to inhabit the bodies of slaves.—Can I look tamely on, and see any machination to wrest from them the birthright of my boys,—the little independent Britons in whose veins runs my own blood?—No! I will not! should my heart's blood stream around my attempt to defend it!

Does any man tell me, that my full efforts can be of no service; and that it does not belong to my humble station to meddle with the concern of a nation?

I can tell him, that it is on such individuals as I, that a nation has to rest, both for the hand of support, and the eye of intelligence. The uninform'd mob, may swell a nation's bulk; and the titled, tinsel, courtly throng, may be its feathered ornament; but the number of those who are elevated enough in life to reason and to reflect; yet low enough to keep clear of the venal contagion of a court;—these are a nation's strength.

I know not how to apologize for the impertinent length of this epistle; but one small request I must ask of you farther—When you have honoured this letter with a perusal, please to commit it to the flames. Burns, in whose behalf you have so generously interested yourself, I have here, in his native colours drawn *as he is*; but should any of the people in whose hands is the very bread he eats, get the least knowledge of the picture, *it would ruin the poor Bard for ever!*

My poems having just come out in another edition, I beg leave to present you with a copy, as a small mark of that high esteem and ardent gratitude with which I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your deeply indebted,

And ever devoted humble servant.

General Observations on SCOTTISH *Songs, by* BURNS.

(From the Same.)

HOWEVER I am pleased with the works of our Scotch poets, particularly

cularly the excellent Ramsay, and the still more excellent Fergusson, yet I am hurt to see other places of Scotland, their towns, rivers, woods, haughs, &c. immortalized in such celebrated performances, while my dear native country, the ancient bailieries of Carrick, Kyle, and Cunningham, famous both in ancient and modern times for a gallant and warlike race of inhabitants; a country where civil, and particularly religious liberty have ever found their first support, and their last asylum; a country, the birth-place of many famous philosophers, soldiers, and statesmen, and the scene of many important events recorded in Scottish history, particularly a great many of the actions of the glorious Wallace, the saviour of his country; yet, we have never had one Scotch poet of any eminence, to make the fertile banks of Irvine, the romantic woodlands and sequestered scenes on Aire, and the healthy mountainous source, and winding sweep of Doon, emulate Tay, Forth, Ettrick, Tweed, &c. This is a complaint I would gladly remedy, but alas! I am far unequal to the task, both in native genius and education. Obscure I am, and obscure I must be, though no young poet, nor young soldier's heart, ever beat more fondly for fame than mine—

And if there is no other scene of b ing
Where my insatiate wish may have its fill;—
This something at my heart that heaves for room,
My best, my dearest part was made in vain.—

There is a great irregularity in the old Scottish songs, a redundancy of syllables, with respect to that exactness of accent and measure that the English poetry requires, but which glides in, most melodiously, with the respective tunes to which they are set. For instance, the fine old song of *The Mill, Mill, O*, to give it a plain prosaic reading it halts prodigiously out of measure; on the other hand, the song set to the same tune in Brenner's collection of Scotch songs, which begins, "*To Fanny fair could I impart, &c.*" it is most exact measure, and yet, let them both be sung before a real critic, one above the biasses of prejudice, but a thorough judge of nature,—how flat and spiritless will the last appear, how trite, and lamely methodical, compared with the wild-warbling cadence, the heart-moving melody of the first. This is particularly the case with all those airs which end with a hypermetrical syllable.—There is a degree of wild irregularity in many of the compositions and fragments which are daily sung to them by my compeers, the common people,—a certain happy arrangement of old Scottish syllables, and yet, very frequently, nothing, not even *like* rhyme, or sameness of jingle, at the ends of the lines. This has made me sometimes imagine that, perhaps it might be possible for a Scotch poet, with a nice judicious ear, to set compositions to many of our most favourite airs, particularly that class of them mentioned above, independent of rhyme altogether.

There is a noble sublimity, a heart-melting tenderness, in some of our ancient ballads, which shew them to be the work of a masterly hand: and it has often given me many a heart-ache to reflect that such glorious old bards,—bards who very probably owed all their talents to native genius, yet have described the exploits of heroes, the pangs of disappointment, and the meltings of love, with such fine strokes of nature—that their very names (O how mortifying to a bard's vanity!) are now "buried among the wreck of things which were."

O ye illustrious names unknown! who could feel so strongly and describe so well; the last, the meanest of the muses train—one who, though far inferior to your flights, yet eyes your path, and with trembling wing would sometimes soar after you—a poor rustic

tic bard unknown, pays this sympathetic pang to your memory! Some of you tell us, with all the charms of verse, that you have been unfortunate in the world—unfortunate in love: *he* too has felt the loss of his little fortune, the loss of friends, and, worse than all, the loss of the woman he adored. Like you, all his consolation was his muse: she taught him in rustic measures to complain. Happy could he have done it with your strength of imagination and flow of verse! May the turf lie lightly on your bones! and may you now enjoy that solace and rest which this world rarely gives to the heart tuned to all the feelings of poesy and love.

Description of BAGDAD.

From Parsons' Travels in Asia and Africa, (Lond 1808.)

BAGDAD is seated on both banks of the river Tigris, in latitude 33° 20′ N. and latitude 43° 51′ E.

The communication is by a bridge of boats from the one side, which is in Mesopotamia, to the other, situate in Persia; or, as geographical books call it, in Irak Arabi.

The Persian side is more than twice as large as the other, both in breadth and length; on the banks of the river they are nearly equal, an extent of upwards of three miles. The breadth of each side is very irregular. I shall first attempt to describe the Mesopotamian side. It has neither wall, gate, nor castle; and the breadth is so irregular as to defy description. Beginning at one end, on the banks of the river, and walking round (as nearly as possible) until I came to the other extremity on the same banks, I found the distance to be four thousand two hundred and twenty-five of my paces, exclusive of that side next the banks of the river.

Jan. 1809.

This division of the city is governed by an aga, called the great aga, with other inferior agas, whose houses are situated at such a convenient distance from each other as to enable them easily to assemble, to quell any riot or disturbance. An officer, and a certain number of janisaries, mount guard at or near the houses of each of the agas; this is the military government. The civil magistrates are, the cadi or judge, and a mufti, who is chief of the law and of religion; both these are dependant on, and appointed by, the great cadi and mufti of Bagdad, properly so called; the agas are appointed by the pasha of Bagdad.

As the other side is the residence of all the chief men, (the court or the pasha's seraglio being there) as well as all the public offices, there are not to be found in the bazars any thing, except provisions, worth noticing, the opposite side being the great mart for merchandise from all parts of Persia and India, by the way of the Persian gulph, through Bussora and Arabia. No khans, or caravanseras of any note, for the reception of merchant strangers and their goods, are built in this district; yet the inhabitants have advantages which those of the other side do not possess; first, in the articles of provisions, which they have cheaper and in greater variety; as the many hords of Arabs, who supply the city with all kinds of diet, are in the neighbourhood. Besides, house-rent is cheaper; as they have in the suburbs many handsome broad streets, with large houses and pleasant gardens, for the most part inhabited by eminent merchants, who find it more convenient to reside here, though they transact their business in their magazines (warehouses) in the khans on the other side, to which they repair every morning, and return in the evening, on horseback. Here are also the houses of many eminent men in public stations, who go daily to the other side, to the duty of their respective offices,

offices, and return in the evening to their houses, which are so open and airy, with large gardens, as to supply the place of country houses. For several miles in the environs the country is much more pleasant and convenient for the inhabitants, with their families, to make the little excursions, which they frequently do, by way of giving their wives and children little airings and exercise on horseback, previously sending their servants with a tent and provisions, as there is not any town, village, or caravansera, nearer than three hours ride fit for people of condition to resort to. The greatest part of the public gardens and meadows are likewise on this side, which occasions cheese, butter, milk, fruit, and garden-stuff, to be cheaper than on the other; all which advantages make it a much more desirable situation than the great city, (which the other is called,) especially to those who have leisure to pass frequently from each.

From the banks of the river, on each side, and directly opposite to each other, are built two immense walls, which project from the banks into the river, which are sixty-six feet in length, by twenty-eight in breadth.—These walls serve as jetty heads, and are built of excellent and well-burnt brick, so high as not to be overflowed when the water is highest.

The bridge consists of thirty-five boats, all of the same construction and dimension, the bows being sharp like the London wherries, the stern likewise bearing a near resemblance; their length is thirty-four feet six inches, and their breadth fourteen feet eight inches. The distance from the jetty heads to the first boat on each side is eight feet six inches, the space between each boat six feet four inches, which makes the river Tigris, at Bagdad, to be, from bank to bank, eight hundred and seventy-one feet and four inches broad. From one side of the river to the other, two mass iron chains are extended; the iron bars with which the links are made are as large as a man's wrist; the ends of those chains are fastened to the rings of two extremely large anchors, which are buried in the earth, two within the wall of the great mosque on the Persian side, the other two within the wall of a great warehouse on the opposite side. Each of those chains pass over the bows of twenty-nine of the boats, and are kept in their proper places by one of the links being placed over an iron bolt, which stands erect on the bow of each boat. Over these twenty-nine boats a stage is laid, made of strong planks, gravelled over, with railing on each side, nearly four feet high; the space between each railing is nearly twenty-four feet, which gives the breadth of the bridge. The other six boats, of which the bridge is formed, are contrived so as to be moved when rafts or vessels pass down the river from Mosul (the antient Nineveh,) or up the river from Bussorah, or any other place, which is performed in this manner: from the jetty heads a stage is laid to the first boat, which reaches across that boat; from this boat another is laid over the second and third boats, which reaches and is fastened to the stage on the fourth, as the stage over the first boat is fastened to that over the second on each side. When boats or large vessels want to pass, it is sufficient to loosen the first boat on that side where the boat or vessel chuses to pass; the boat with the stage on it immediately swings off itself with the current, and is soon replaced; but when large rafts pass, the next two boats with the stages on them must likewise be let loose, which causes an impediment to the passage over the bridge for at least half an hour.

People who walk over the bridge ought to be very careful, as a great concourse of people on foot, as well as on horses, mules, and asses, are continually passing and repassing; particularly early every morning, when many

by hundred beasts come loaded with every kind of provisions from the Mesopotamian to the Persian side; and as in the middle of every boat timbers are placed across to secure and fasten the ends of the planks together, which, projecting above the gravel, form so many ridges, and are the occasion of many falls. No loaded camel is permitted to pass over the bridge.

A toll of one para (three farthings) is paid for the passage of every loaded horse or mule, and half a para for a loaded ass; but nothing by foot passengers, or even by those on horseback, who go over the bridge, nor for any beasts which are not loaden.

For moving one boat only, on either side, to let boats or large vessels pass, one piastre (two shillings and sixpence) is paid; for moving the three boats three piastres. The bottoms of the boats are quite flat, and draw six inches water at the bow, and four at the stern.

There are always boats ready to supply the place of any of those which form the bridge, when they leak or want any kind of repair. They are placed in less than ten minutes, without moving either railing, planks, or even the gravel on the bridge, it is effected in the following manner:

The defective boat is loaded with stones sufficient to sink her so low as to prevent her from bearing any part of the bridge; at the same time, the bolts in the bows, which are let into a link of each chain, are likewise loosened; the boat, thus liberated, is moved in a minute, and the new boat (being previously loaded as the other was) is hauled up in her place: the loading is, by means of many hands, quickly taken, until she bears her proportion of the bridge, when the iron bolts are introduced into the links of the chain.

I have seen three boats shifted in this manner, each of them in less than ten minutes of time, which is mostly spent in loading the one so as to liberate it, and in unloading the other so as to supply exactly its place.

The current of water causes the bridge to have a great curve, (which is described in its proper proportion in the design which I have taken.) The two chains on either side from the first boat, over which they are placed, and from thence to the walls of the buildings which they pass through, are only visible for about twenty feet from each of the boats, and for the same distance from the banks of the river; the remainder, owing to their great weight and length without support, being under water.

As all vessels of every size on this river are flat-bottomed, they pass over the chains without the least obstruction.

From November to the latter end of March, boats and vessels of all sizes can come from Bussora up the Tigris to the bridge of Bagdad; in the other months they do not attempt it, as the current runs so very strongly against them, and the wind, being for the most part in the western quarter, increases the difficulty; in the interval, goods from Bussora, intended for Bagdad, are brought up the Euphrates to Helah, (mostly by tracking,) and from thence across Mesopotamia, by camels, to Bagdad.

May the 16th, I arrived on the seventh of this month, and as I rode over the bridge was greatly surprised to see the current run with such great velocity, and not then knowing the distance of Bagdad from the Gulph of Persia, I imagined that there was a regular tide, and that it was (at the time of my passing over the bridge,) the middle of an ebb tide; the current seemed to me to run at the rate of seven miles an hour. On this day (the 16th) in the evening, being the first time that I had leisure to make observations, I went on the bridge, and observing that the current still ran down, in all appearance, at as great a rate as on the 7th, I concluded, as before,

fore, that it was ebb tide; and, without asking any questions, I made a mark on the wall of the custom-house coffee-house, which projects so far into the river as to be washed even when the water is at the lowest. I returned next morning, and found that the current still ran as before, which it continued to do all that day, and that my mark on the wall still remained even with the water's edge; I was then convinced that there was not any flux and reflux, but that what I had observed was owing to a fresh in the river, occasioned by rains in the interior part of the country. On enquiry, I was informed this was the case, and that in about a month the water would be at the highest, and remain, with little variation, several days, and would then gradually decrease, and continue decreasing until the middle or latter end of September, when it would be at the lowest. That some time in October it would begin to increase again, the current always running out, but with less velocity as the water ebbed; insomuch that when the water was at the lowest, the current was very little.

According to my information, the water in the river is eight months increasing, and only four decreasing; and as there was a likelihood of my remaining here some time, I determined to attend to the rise and fall by daily observations.

From my observations it appeared, that from the 16th of May to the 30th, the water rose nineteen inches, and the current appeared to run at the rate of seven miles an hour. At this time people could not pass from the bridge to the custom-house, on the banks of the river, as the water in many places washed the walls of the houses between the bridge and the custom-house. The goods which passed over were carried full three times the distance before they reached the custom-house, which proportionally enhanced the price of porterage.

From May the 30th to June the 7th, the water rose only three inches and a half.

From this time to June the 14th I could not observe any rise or fall, as it was at the highest; the current ran as rapidly, to all appearance, as when I first arrived.

June the 15th. I could observe that the water had fallen since the day before, one inch and a half exactly, agreeing with the first day's increase.

From the 15th to the 30th, the water fell forty-four inches; the first five days it fell ten; the next five, thirteen; and the last five, twenty-one inches.

The current now seemed to have abated since the 30th of May, at least a mile in an hour.

From June the 30th to August the 1st, the water fell seventeen feet four inches; the first eight days, thirty-four; the second eight, forty-six; the third eight, sixty-two inches; and the last seven days sixty-six inches.

From several experiments made by throwing chips into the river at the centre of the bridge, I believe the current did not run at this time four miles an hour; if this calculation be exact, the current had abated since the 14th of June three miles in the hour.

From August the 1st to the 31st, the water fell eight feet ten inches; the first eight days, forty-four inches; the second eight, thirty inches; the third eight, twenty inches; and the last seven days, twelve inches. On the 16th of this month, from observation, I believe the current did not run more than three miles in an hour; the watermen now began to ply (to carry passengers over the river in their baskets) at proper places on both sides the river, which before they could not do, owing to the strength of the current. These baskets are quite circular, plaistered over with bitumen on the outside, which keeps them from leaking, and which lasts as long as the basket

basket itself, which is made of a strong wicker-work, and serves as a boat.—They are paddled over by two men or boys; though some of them are capable of carrying over six or seven passengers, besides those who paddle. These are the only passage-boats they have for crossing the river.

During the month of September the water fell exactly two feet: the first ten days, ten inches; the second ten days, eight; the third ten days, six. On the 16th of this month, the current did not exceed two miles in an hour.

On the 30th, it ran at the rate of about one and a half miles in an hour. From the 14th of June to the 30th of September the water had fallen in all thirty-one feet ten inches. On the 30th of September, the depth of the river at the centre of the bridge was fourteen feet six inches. From the 30th of September to the 19th of October, from daily observations, I could not observe any rise or fall of water in the river, nor any visible difference in the current; so that from experience from the 7th to the 14th of June, the water was then at the highest, and the depth then was forty-six feet four inches; and from the 30th of September to the 19th of October, the water was at the lowest, fourteen feet six inches deep. According to the best calculation which I was enabled to make, the current of the water, when greatest, was at the rate of seven miles; and, when least, one and a half miles in an hour.

It is worth noticing, that when the water in the river is at the highest, the boats nearest the land are somewhat higher than the jetty heads, consequently there is an ascent in passing from them to the boats over the stages, in proportion as the water rises, and consequently a descent when the water falls: therefore when the water has fallen so, that the gunwales of the nearest boats are about four feet lower than the top of the jetty heads, the stages are then loosened from the jetties, and are hauled up higher, that is, to the westward, (the three first boats and stages are higher in proportion;) the ends of the two first stages, which were before fastened to the jetty heads, are now laid down on the banks of the river, and fastened to an anchor on each side, which is placed about forty feet to the westward of each jetty. These stages remain in this state till the water in the river rises again, so as to bring the stages within four feet from the top of the jetty heads; at which time the stages are again moved, and fastened to the jetty heads.

In the interval (which is about seven months) the jetties becoming useless to the bridge, they then have a roof built slightly over them, which is covered with leaves of the date tree, and divisions being made on each side, are let out for coffee-houses, which are very pleasant and airy, commanding a view of the river and the opposite shore. As they are well shaded, they are almost full of company, from early in the morning until late in the evening, so that it is not unusual to see above five hundred people in these coffee houses on each side of the river.

October the 20th was the first day that I could discern the water in the river to increase, and from this day to the 28th, the water rose thirteen inches, and the current seemed to mend its pace.

(To be continued.)

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

MR WALKER has published some observations which seem to prove that jewelled holes in clock-work are highly disadvantageous, being much more liable to become foul and clogged than brass ones. A transit clock of his, made by Berraud, was cleaned in

in July 1805, and on the 6th of Dec. 1806, it had become so foul as not to be made to go even when two pounds were added to its weight. On its being taken to pieces, in all its jewelled holes the oil was very black and glutinous, but in the others it was quite fluid; and it even required great force, and some dexterity, to draw out the spindle that carried the second's hand. The clock was set a-going again next day, and continued to go well till the end of October 1807, when it again went badly, and gained very much.—It was taken asunder a second time about three weeks after this, when all the jewelled holes were extremely foul, black, and clogged; and in separating the jewels, they were found to be strongly adhesive, yet the oil on the pallets was very fluid, and in a good state in all the brass holes.

Mr J. Pick, of Ipswich, has lately analyzed a stone of the calcareous species, frequently met with in that part of the country, and called by the common people Thunder-pick, from the supposition of its falling from the clouds in storms of thunder and lightning.—It occurs in crystals weighing from 40 to 100 grains, of a conic shape, with a cavity at the base, extending about a fourth part down to the centre of the crystal. Its colour varies from grey, brown, brownish red, to almost black, semitransparent. They are generally discovered solitary by the husbandman when at plough, or turning up the earth in any other way. When scratched with a knife, this stone has a strong alliaceous or urinous smell. Its cross fracture is fibrous, with the striæ diverging nearly as from a common centre. Its longitudinal fracture is glittering, with the striæ parallel. It is moderately hard, and of the specific gravity of 2,663. Its properties, as ascertained by examination, are as follow:—1. When heated upon charcoal before the blow-pipe, its colour disappears, but it is infusible. 2. With phosphate of soda it is difficultly soluble, and fuses into an enamelled bead. 3. With borate of soda it dissolves more readily, and fuses into a semitranslucid white globule. 4. With caustic soda it could be only partially fused into a white enamel. 5. The substances of which, by an analysis, 100 grains were found to be composed, are:—

Carbonic acid gas - -	43,55 grs.
Lime - - -	53,95
Oxides of manganese & iron	40
Water and loss -	2,10
	100

Scottish Review.

I. The Pastoral, or Lyric Muse of Scotland, in three cantos. By Hector Macneill, Esq. 4to. 7s. 6d. Constable & Co. 1808.

THE name of Mr Macneill has now for some time been a classical one in Scottish poetry, and has been considered not unworthy of standing by the side of Burns. If he has not the fire and enthusiasm of that bard, he has more sweetness, delicacy, and simplicity. In exciting domestic pathos, in setting us down by the fireside, he particularly excels. The feelings too which he excites are always of an amiable and virtuous description. The present poem possesses a peculiar interest, being, as he informs us in his dedication, his farewell production, the last effort of his muse.

We confess we have some doubts, whether, in employing himself upon didactic poetry, Mr Macneill has altogether consulted the bent of his genius. In song, in narrative, in domestic pictures, he appears to us more completely at home. The public, however, from so favourite an author, will no doubt receive whatever he pleases to bestow, with interest and gratitude.

The

The principle on which Mr Macneill has founded his poem, is explained in a note of considerable length, which bears rather the character of a preliminary dissertation. It appears to us very judicious, and to throw considerable light on the history of our national music and poetry. It is a remarkable fact, that the same district (the south of Scotland) is the theatre at once of her rudest border lays, which celebrate only feud, rapine, and war, and also of those songs and that music, which are formed only to the expression of tender and gentle passions. The hypothesis of our author appears to us exceedingly probable, that the two species flourished at different periods; that the *pastoral* songs were subsequent to the feudal period, after the establishment of law and order had put a stop to border ravage, and consequently to the lays which it inspired. To these Mr M. is a decided enemy, and is only surprised how such compositions should ever have become popular in an age of lettered refinement. Yet, without greatly differing from him in this opinion, we may observe, that as memorials of the manners of the age, these effusions, though rude, certainly possess interest.

The pastoral lays are justly the favourites of our author; and he supposes, seemingly on good grounds, that they are the production of persons in the very circumstances they describe, and most commonly not above the situation of real shepherds. Both the music and words express, in a manner so lively and natural, the feelings of the human heart in such circumstances, that they can hardly be supposed not to be the spontaneous result of those feelings.

In confirmation of these suppositions, our author remarks, that the pastoral songs are full of lamentations over the evils of feud; from which it would appear that those had ceased only recently, and were still fresh in the minds of the composers,

The plan of the poem resembles somewhat that of the minstrel. It represents an aged sire, who, driven from his home by midnight assault and conflagration, fled to a sequestered spot, with an infant boy, "alone saved of all his store." This boy growing up in tranquillity, amid scenes of rural life, is supposed to become the founder of the pastoral poetry of Scotland. The first canto describes his education, and the first efforts of his muse.—He then exclaims,

But had you seen the Shepherd boy
When SONG and MUSIC fired his breast,
Tune the loved instruments with joy
That by the Muses' skill express'd
The varied Passions that confess'd
The power of Nature's artless sway;
You would have sworn the ruin'd mind
To reason lost—wild—unconfin'd
Had wing'd its maniac way!
Oh! had you seen him as he stray'd,
Rapt, thro' the greenwood's lonely shade,
When silence reign'd at even,
And heard him pour his varied song
Descriptive—moral—melting—strong!
Inspired by favouring Heaven,
You would have hailed him as he stood
Entranced in fond poetic mood,
The genius of the grove;
And thought you hard by bank and spring
Responsive sweet! the wood-nymphs sing
Of rural peace and love!—

The Muses' markt, and raptured smiled,
And as they claspt loved Nature's child
Delighted to their breast,
In tears of joy they blest the morn
On which a *Shepherd bard* was born
To charm rude minds to rest.
"And take," they cried, "the pastoral reed
That pipes to peace and pleasure,
And sing while flocks round Yarrow feed
The sweets of rural leisure;
Yet midst the charms that song bestows
Think of the child of sorrow,
Who whelm'd to-night with warfare's woes,
Weeps o'er her lot to-morrow!

Attune the lyre! but let it sound
To every answering dale around
The melody of woe!

For

For melody and song assail
The frozen heart, when miseries fail
To melt the infuriate foe:
Sad let it ring! to *Nature* free!
Unmarr'd by art-trick'd minstrelsy;
For art and nature ill agree
When passion bursting speaks;
While left alone to play her part,
Deep-melting sorrow wrings the heart,
And oft the heart too, breaks!

But when Pleasure's warm sensation
Prompts the mirth-inspiring strain,
Snatch fond Youth! the blest occasion
To light transport up again!
Pleasure's joys may flie to morrow,
Hail them while they kindling move!
Life was ne'er foredoom'd to sorrow
Cheer'd with melody and love!
Ever changing—ever fleeting,
Life is but an April day,
Smiling--frowning--tempting--cheating!
Hail its sun-beams while they play.

Song and *melody* can lighten
Loads that bend the drooping soul,
Gild the gloom of fate, and brighten
Regions darkling round the pole;
Cheering with their warm intrusion
Iceland shivering feels the glow,
Lapland, yielding to illusion
Smiles amid eternal snow *:

Nor freezing blasts from Alpine height
Can chill the fervent pleasure;
Nor climes where softer charms invite,
Obliterate the *measure*:
Where'er he roams, bold, calm, or gay,
Re-wake the strain which youth's blithe day
Heard round Helvetia's steeps,
Tho' nursed in war—to valour bred,
The *soldier* gone!—fame—glory fled,
Thinks of his home, and weeps!
P. 11.

The second canto recounts the themes on which he employed his muse. He begins with lamenting the calamities which had ensued from border warfare.

Ah! what could *he*, who burn'd to yield relief
Without the power to succour, or to save?
But tune the lyre to sympathy and grief,
And sing the virtues of the fall'n and brave!

But weave the partial theme, where pity gave
Unblemish'd valour to the warrior slain;
Or, strew with flowers of praise the lover's grave,
Unbless'd with hallowed dust, or funeral train,
And chaunt each mournful dirge in sorrow's doleful strain!

Lured by the sounds, sad floating on the gale,
Accordant to the breast of plaintive woe,
The neighb'ring shepherds sought the tuneful vale,
And melting heard compassion's numbers flow;
And as they felt the charm, and wept the blow
Of adverse fate, they lov'd the lay that shed
Th' embalming dew of praise on those laid low;
For sorrow loves to hear the favourite dead
Receive the look'd-for meed that cheers death's gloomy bed! P. 20.

His lyre then proceeds to other subjects.

It sung of joys—unknown to carnage dread!
Of charms, that soothing, gild life's frequent gloom;
Content, mild beaming round the peasant's shed,
Comforts that cheer, and prospects that illume;
Labour unfretful, yielding to the doom
That mingles worldly ill with heavenly good;
Till resignation, smiling to the tomb,
Sheds mellow'd lustre o'er vicissitude
Soft as mild Cynthia's rays o'er upland, lake, and wood!

It sung of war;—but war unstain'd with crime!
It sung of strife;—but strife with glory crown'd;
Of spoils—but spoils obtained by feats sublime,
Slavery o'erwhelm'd—her captured leaders bound;
Banners, high wav'd to victory's gladd'ning sound
Triumphant swell'd to liberty and pride,
As from th'insanguined field, and corse-strew'd ground

(Chan-

* See Icelandic and Lapland poetry.

(Changing to blood, famed Bannock-burn! thy tide)
Strode Scotia's patriot sons;—with freedom by their side.

But mournful was the strain, and wailing wild
The sound of Scotia's loss, and Scotia's woe!
When lifeless strew'd, unhonour'd, and defiled,
On Flowden's field she saw her warriors low.
Her "forest flowers" no more in vernal blow!
Dazzling the raptured eye as bright they shed
Their radiance round, to warm with martial glow
Each patriot breast; while waving o'er their head
High tower'd the monarch oak in regal grandeur spread.

Yet, while in sorrow's tone the numbers roll'd,
Plaining and wild to faithless Fortune's frown,
Prophetic struck, the Scottish Muse foretold
Succeeding days of glory and renown,
When link'd in *Union*, laurel'd wreaths should crown
Her valiant sons, and minstrels of the dale,
And future bards in powerful accents drown
Desponding murmurs, and lamenting wail,
And weave on Flodden-Field a Marmion's pictured tale. P. 23.

These tragic subjects, however, are gradually relinquished for mild and pastoral themes.

Changed are the notes of cheerless woe,
The strains of sorrow cease;
A softer theme is heard to flow,
The heav'n tuned song of Peace!
When Pity moves the ruthless breast,
Like Love's star glittering in the west
Peace gilds the lurid gloom,
A rosy dawn succeeds the night,
A cheering sun beams radiant bright,
All nature breathes perfume!

O Thou! with olive garland crown'd,
Meek shelt'rer of despair!
Sweet Sympathy! with robe unbound
And throbbing bosom bare!
How oft, when fury lights the eye,
And dark revenge broods threat'ning nigh,
Thy angel form appears,
Gliding amid the dismal gloom,
To lull the storm, and soft illume
With sun-beams glanced thro' tears!
Then spring the souls to raptures new,
Unfelt by Murder's slaught'ring crew,
Till touch'd with pity's smart,
Mild Mercy then resumes her tone,
And Friendship smiling on his throne,
Clasps Concord to his heart!

For touch the soul with soft delight
That flows from guiltless pleasure,
Swift, kindred charms with smiles invite
To Love and social leisure:
Compared with strife, new pictures rise
To strike, astonish, and entice
From crimes that blackening scare!
Till shudd'ring at each horror past,
The ruffian turns to Heaven at last
With penitence and pray'r.

Nor ceas'd the band, till sprightly sweet
The *Pastoral* strains arose
In cadence brisk, and numbers meet,
Care's murmurs to compose;
Each songster warbling, trill'd the wires
That rung to *Pleasure's* chaste desires
By streamlet, bank, and grove,
And echoing round the cheerless dome
Of gloomy Discord's hostile home
Breath'd Harmony and Love!

From southern Cheviot's war-stain'd hills
To broom flower'd Pentland's heights and rills,
No other tales were told;
But milk-maids hiting at their pail,
And shepherds piping in the dale,
Or wooing at the fold:
Sweet were the sounds by stream and glade
As pastimes echoed in the shade
While flocks and herds were roaming:
But sweeter still, the trysted hour
When lovers met in secret bower
Or ewe-bughts in the gloaming.
P. 29.

At these more pleasing sounds, the Minstrel crew blush, ashamed, and drop the border lyre; strife ceases, and harmony, love, and peace prevail. The poem closes with a ballad called Dornock Ha', illustrative of the fatal effects

effects of "deadly feud and black revenge" on domestic happiness. It contains much of Mr Macneill's characteristic excellencies; but as our extracts have already been copious, we rather chuse to refer our readers to the volume itself.

II. The Battle of Flodden-Field; a Poem of the Sixteenth Century.—With the various readings of the different Copies, Historical Facts, a Glossary, and an Appendix, containing Ancient Poems, and Historical Matter, relating to the same event. By Henry Weber, 8vo. 15s.; l. p. 1*l.* 7s. 6d. Constable and Co. 1808.

THE Battle of Flodden, an event at once so memorable and fatal to Scotland and to her nobles, cannot fail to excite an uncommon degree of interest in Scottish readers; and, accordingly, the present poem, though making little pretensions to poetical merit, has acquired a considerable share of popularity. This is likely to be much increased by the connection of its subject with that recently chosen by one of the most admired poets of the present age. This work, indeed, including the appendix, contains a complete collection of all the pieces in verse, and some of the most remarkable in prose, which relate to that extraordinary event. The former, indeed, lead strongly to the conclusion, that Mr Scott's, though not the first *verse*, is the first *poetry* which has been written on the subject, if we except, at least, the beautiful little ballad, entitled, "The Flowers of the Forest." We approve, however, of the making such a collection of pieces as may throw light on a transaction which is interesting, not only in a national, but even in an individual point of view, from the number of distinguished names connected with it.

As a specimen of the poem, we shall give the following account of the preparations for the inroad into England, which are in a very different style from the preparations of modern warfare.

Meanwhile, the King can letters write,
Which pricking posts apace did bear
To all his lords, which had delight,
With him in England arms to wear.

Then every lord and knight each where,
And barons bold in muster met;
Each man made haste to mend his gear,
And some their rusty pikes did whet.

Some made a mell of massy lead,
Which iron all about did bind;
Some made a helmet for the head,
And some their grisly gisarings grind.

Some made their battle-axes bright;
Some from their bills did rub the rust;
Some made long pikes, and lances light;
Some pike-forks for to join and thrust.

Some did a spear for weapon wield;
Some did their lusty geldings try;
Some all with gold did gild their shield;
Some did with divers colours dye.

The tillmen tough their teams could take,
And to hard harness them conflate;
One of a share can shortly make
A sallat for to save his pate.

Dame Ceres did unserved remain,
The fertile fields did lie untilled;
Outrageous Mars so sore did reign,
That Scotland was with fury filled.

P. 16.

The following description of King James setting out for the war, may amuse our readers.

In midst of ranks there rode the king,
On stately steed which stoutly stamp'd,
A goodly sight to see him fling,
And how his foamy bits he champ'd.

King James thus gorgeously gan ride,
Great pleasure to his peers to see;
Thus rode this prince, puff'd up with pride,
Whose lofty heart was but too high:

For he thought himself able enough,
Having so mighty a multitude,
All Europe then for to pass through,
And that no hold could him exclude;

Nor

Nor any king in Christendome,
In field to meet him was of might;
No, not the great Cæsar of Rome
Had been of force with him to fight;

Nor Hercules, nor Hannibal,
The Soldan, Sophy, nor the Turk;
None of the mighty monarchs all;
Such lusty blood did in him lurk.

But yet for all his armed host,
And eke for all his haughty heart,
Full soon abated was his host,
When brought to London in a cart.
P. 28.

The homely description given of the battle, forms a curious contrast with the highly poetical picture of Mr Scott.

Then ordinance great anon out brast,
On either side with thundering thumps;
And roaring guns with fire fast
Then levelled out great leaden lumps.

With rumbling rage thus Vulcan's art
Began this field and fearful fight;
But the arch gunner on the English part,
The master Scot did mark so right,

That he with bullet brast his brain,
And hurl'd his heels his head above:
Then piped he such a peel again,
The Scots he from their ordinance drove.

So by the Scots artillery,
The Englishmen no harm did hent;
But the English gunner grievously
Them tennis-balls he sousing sent.

Into the midst of enemy's ranks,
Where they with ragious claps down rushed:
Some shouting laid with broken shanks,
Some crying laid with members crushed.

Thus the Englishmen with bumbards shot,
Their foes on heaps down thick they threw,
But yet the Scots, with stomach stout,
Their broken ranks did still renew.

And when the roaring guns did cease,
To handy strokes they hied apace,
And with their total power prease
To join with enemy face to face.

The Englishmen their feathered flights
Sent out anon from sounding bow,
Which wounded many warlike wights,
And many a groom to ground did throw.

The grey goose wing did work such grief,
And did the Scots so scour and skail;
For in their battle, to be brief,
They rattling flew as rank as hail:

That many a soldier on the soil
Lay dead that day through dint of darts;
The arrows keen kept such a coil,
And wounded many wight men's hearts,

And pierced the scalp of many a Scot,
So that on ground they groaning fell:
Some had his shoulder quite through shot,
Some leaving life did loudly yell.

Some from his leg the lance did pull,
Some through his stomach store was stickt,
Some bleeding bellowed like a bull,
Some were through privy members prickt.

But yet the Scots still stout did stand,
Till arrows shot at length was done,
And plied apace to strokes of hand,
And at the last did battle join.

Then on the English part with speed,
The bills stept forth, and bows went back,
The moorish pikes, and mells of lead,
Did deal there many a dreadful thwack.

The Englishmen straight east and west
And southward did their faces set;
The Scotchmen northward proudly prest,
And manfully their foes they met.
P. 101.

A poem of this kind, which enters so much into individual atchievements, stands peculiarly in need of notes for its illustration. A considerable number had been written by Mr Lambe, Vicar of Norham; who is described by Mr Weber as extremely deficient in many of the most essential duties of an editor; but who, from his opportunities of local information, might have it in his power to illustrate many circumstances connected with the subject. Considerable value, accordingly, has been attached to his notes, and such of them as are not altogether

together irrelevant, are retained in the present edition. Mr Weber has added others, which display judgement and industry. According to the poem, the body of King James was found after the battle, though so mangled as to be with difficulty recognized.—Lambe adds the following note:

"The next day after the battle, the body of King James was found. He had received many wounds, most of them mortal. He was wounded in diverse places with arrows, his neck was opened to the middle, and his left hand, in two places, almost cut off, so that it scarcely hung to his arm. A great number of noblemen lay dead around the King, whose body, tho' much defaced, was known, at the first sight, by some private marks, by Lord Dacres, Sir William Scot, Sir John Foreman, and other Scottish prisoners."

P. 202.

The proclamation, copied from Lord Hailes, which was issued when the news were received at Edinburgh, is curious.

'The x. day of September, we do you to witt, for sa mekill as, thair is ane greit rumber now laitlie rysin within this toun, tuecching our Soverane Lord and his army, of the quilk we understand thair is cumin na veritie as yet, quhairfore we charge straitlie, and commandis, in our Soverane Lord the King's name, and the Presidents for the Provest and Baillies* within this burch, that all manner of personis, nyhbours, within the samen, have ready their tensabill gier and wapponis for weir, and compeir thairwith to the said Presidents, at jowing of the comoun bell, for the keeping and defens of the toun against thame that wald invade the samyn.

'And also chairgis, that all women, and speciallie vagabounds, that thai pass to thair labours, and be not sene upoun the gait, clamourand and cryand, under the pane of banesing of thair persons but favors; and that the other women of gude, pass to the kirk and pray, quhane time requires, for our Soverane Lord and his army, and nyebouris being thairat, and hald thame at their privie labors off the gaitt within their houses, as affeirs.' P. 210.

A very large list of various readings is annexed, which shews the attention bestowed by the editor in the collation of different manuscripts.—The language differs little from that of the present day; less, indeed, than could have been expected; and Mr Weber suspects, that more pains have been taken than could have been desired, to adapt it to modern perusal. A short glossary, however, has been added, which will remove any difficulties arising from this source. It appears to be very well drawn up; we found occasion only for the following remarks: *Coil* is made to signify "bustle, stir." Could Shakespeare have said, in this sense, "When we have *shuffled off* this mortal coil." A *gleed* half-penny being mentioned, it is said, "perhaps a shining or worn-off half-penny." A *gleed* half-penny appears to us evidently to signify a bent or crooked half-penny; and this is the only meaning which agrees with the tenor of the narrative. A peculiar contempt seems then to have attached to coin which stood in this predicament; thus Shakespeare makes one of his characters say: "A threepence *bow'd* would hire me, old as I am, to queen it." We suspect also there are a few omissions; we noticed *convince*, to conquer; *conflate*, to fashion.

The appendix consists of the following pieces:

1. Lamentation of King James the fourth, King of Scots, slain at Brampton, in the sixthe year of King Henry the eighth, anno Christi 1513; and the battle of Brampton, or Flodden-Field, fought in the yeare of our Redeemer

* On the 19th of August, 1513, the Provost, Baillies, and community, in respect that they were to pass to the army, "chose, and left behind thame, George of Tours, President, for the Provost, and (four other persons,) for the Baillies, till have full jurisdictioun in their absence."—*Register of the City of Edinburgh.*

deemer 1513, and in the sixth yeare of that victorious prince, King Henry the eighth.—These two are from the *Mirrour for Magistrates*.

2. Skelton, laureate against the Scottes.—This is a curious rhapsody. The following is a specimen:

Lo, these fond sottes,
And tratlynge Scottes,
How they are blinde
In theyr own minde,
And will not know
Theyr ouerthrow
At Branxton More!
They are so stowre,
So frantike mad,
They say they had,
And wan the felde
With speare and shield.
That is as trew
As blacke is blew,
And grene is gray.
Whatever they say,
Jemmy is dead,
And closed in leade,
That was their own kynge:
Fye on that winninge!
At Floddon-hilles
Our bowes, our billes
Slewe all the flowre
Of theyre honoure.
Are not these Scottes
Foles and sottes
Such boste to make,
To prate and crake
To face, to brace
All void of grace?
So proud of heart,
So ouerthwart,
So out of frame,
So voyd of shame,
As it is enrold,
Written, and told
Within this quaire?
Who list to repair,
And therein reed,
Shall find indeed
A mad rekening,
Considering all thing,
That the Scottes may sing:
Fye on that winning! P. 269.

3. The lamentable complaint of King James of Scotland, who was slain at Scottish Field, anno 1513. By William Fulwell.—This is from a book of Fulwell's, called the "Flowers of Fame."

4. Epitaph of Sir Marmaduke Constable, in Flamborough church.

5. Song, on the victory of Flodden-Field.—By one Thomas Deloney.

6. The laird of Muirhead.—This is the fragment of a Scots ballad.

7. The Flowers of the Forest.

8. An inscription (in Latin) to the heroes who fell in the battle of Flodden.—This is from Johnson's heroes.

9. A letter from Pope Leo X. to Henry VIII.—This letter is curious, and does some honour to Henry; it relates to the burial of James. We cannot imagine what can have led the editor to suppose, (Note p. 325.) that it was a request from the Pope, that he would perform the last ceremonies for the Scottish King. On the contrary, it is evidently in compliance with an earnest request of Henry.—The words are express—

"*Cupis* Regis Corpus ad Urbem Londini deferri, et in Ecclesia Cathedrali Sancti Pauli dictæ civitatis pro Regia Dignitate *sepeliri posse*." P. 302.

The Pope, in favour to Henry, had excommunicated James, in consequence of which he could not be buried according to the rites of the church. Henry generously applies for the removal of this interdict against his vanquished rival, and is even willing, it would appear, to undergo a certain penance, in order to obtain his request.

10. & 11. Accounts of the battle of Flodden, by Pitscottie and Hall,

12. A ballate of the battalle of Flodden-Field, fought between the Earle of Surrey, and the King of Skotes. Of this, the editor says:

Of this very singular ballad, two copies exist in the British Museum (MSS. Harl. 293 and 367,) which have been carefully collated, and the principal variations will be found at the bottom of the page. The Editor did not obtain the copy till he was fortunately enabled to transcribe the poem himself, which prevented its being placed in the poetical part of this Appendix. The subject is slightly touched

touched upon by Holingshed, and the style similar to the more unpolished kind of Northern Ballads. That the author was an adherent to the house of Derby is very evident; and whatever degree of credit may be assigned to the less marvellous parts of the composition, the concluding act of subjecting the Earl of Surrey (already created Duke of Norfolk) to whatever punishment his rival chose to inflict, must stagger our belief. From the two concluding lines it would appear, that the poem was produced after the death of Thomas, Earl of Derby, and in the reign of Queen Mary or Queen Elizabeth. P. 366.

This volume is embellished by several plates, which will be valued by the antiquary; King James's sword and dagger, as preserved in the Herald's College, London; and the standards of the Earl of Huntly, and of Earl Marischal.

New Works published in Edinburgh.

A Series of Discourses on the principles of religious belief, as connected with human happiness and improvement. By the Reverend Robert Morehead, A. M. of Baliol College, Oxford, junior minister of the Episcopal chapel, Cowgate, Edinburgh, 8vo. 9s.

Reliques of Robert Burns, consisting chiefly of original letters, poems, and critical observations on Scottish Songs. Collected and published by R. H. Cromek. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Scottish Literary Intelligence.

Dr Robert Drummond proposes to publish, by permission of Government, at Bombay, a few plain illustrations of the Grammatical parts of the Guzerat, and Mahratta, and English languages, in their respective Characters, with copious original exercises in the Guzerat and English tongues, descriptive of hither tribes, and other varieties, compiled in the interior, and select Extracts from the Regulations for administering the affairs of the British Territories under the Presidency of Bombay, all which it is hoped shall prove of Utility, Interest, and Amusement, to Anglo-Indians, and their friends, as well as to the subjects of the company.

The price of each Copy will be twenty-five Rupees, to be paid on delivery of the work, which is ready to be put into the Press.

Mr Thomas Campbell, author of the Pleasures of Hope, will speedily publish a poem, entitled, Gertrude of Wyoming, with other poems.

In the course of the year 1808, the trustees of the Hunterian museum, Glasgow college, received the following donations:—Two silver medals, struck in the East Indies in 1784 and 1791, from John M'Lachlan, Esq. of Calcutta. The tooth of a mammoth, and a singular marine animal, from Charles Wilson, Esq. surgeon, Glasgow. A map of the city of London, from Mr Muirhead Loudoun, merchant, Glasgow. Part of a gold chain, found in the tomb of Archbishop Dunbar, near the high altar of the cathedral, Glasgow, from Mr Matthew Robertson, bookseller, Glasgow. A model of the house of an Indian family of South America, with the several utensils; also, a number of serpents preserved in bottles, from John Douglas, Esq. merchant, Glasgow.—A copy of Statius, printed by Aldus, in 1502; and a copy of Sallust, in stereotype, by Gedd, from James Smith, Esq. younger of Jordan-hill. A volume containing the correspondence of Dr Bentley with Graevius, and other men of letters, published in 1807, from the editor, Dr Charles Burney, of Greenwich. Catalogue of the library of the writers to his Majesty's signet, from the Curators. A stone turned up by the plough in the parish of Fenwick, supposed to have been an ancient instrument of war, from

from the Rev. William Boyd, minister of Fenwick. Four petrifactions, from Robert Montgomery, Esq. of Bogstown, Airshire.

Literary Intelligence, ENGLISH *and* FOREIGN.

MR Taylor (the Platonist) announces that he has made some very important discoveries in that branch of the mathematics relating to infinitesimals, and infinite series. One of these discoveries consists in the ability of ascertaining the last term of a great variety of infinite series, whether such series are composed of whole numbers or fractions. Mr Taylor further announces, as the result of these discoveries, that he is able to demonstrate that all the leading propositions in Dr Wallis's Arithmetic of Infinities are false, and that the doctrine of Fluxions is founded on false principles, and as well as the Arithmetic of Infinites, is a most remarkable instance of the possibility of deducing true conclusions from erroneous principles. Mr T. is now composing a treatise on this subject, which will be published in the course of next year.

Dr Arnold, of Leicester, has just put to press a valuable practical volume of Observations on the Management of the Insane, a subject on which thirty years experience has eminently qualified him to write.

A work, highly interesting to the English antiquary, under the title of An Historical Survey of the Ecclesiastical Antiquities of France, with a view to illustrate the rise and progress of Gothic Architecture in Europe, which had long engaged the personal inspection and laborious researches of the late Rev. G. D. Whittington, of Cambridge, is now in the press, under the direction of some judicious and honourable friends; and will soon be laid before the public.

Lieut.-Col. Scott has in the press, a Poem on the Battle of Maida.

Mr Thomas Green, of Liverpool, a youth of seventeen, has in the press a volume of Poems, which will appear in January.

A volume of burlesque, dramatic, and miscellaneous Poems, by the same gentleman, is now in the press, and will shortly be published.

A Subscription Library, on a liberal plan, has been set on foot at Lincoln; and we observe with pleasure, that its promoters are the principal noblemen and gentlemen of that city and its neighbourhood.

Amidst a variety of new papers announced in different parts of the country, one is announced in that populous district of Staffordshire, engaged in the manufacture of pottery-ware, to be called the Pottery Gazette.

Mr Bigland has in the press, and in considerable forwardness, a View of the World, which will extend to five octavo volumes. It comprises a tolerably minute geographical description of the countries of the world, with an account of whatever is particularly remarkable in each, followed by a separate historical view of every nation and people.

The Rev. R. Nares is about to put to press a Dictionary on the plan of Johnson's, of the Middle Language of England, or the Age of Shakespeare! To what other absurdities will the childish speculations of the readers of black letter lead us?

The Rev. Mr Plumptre, of Clarehall, will shortly publish four Discourses on the Stage, lately preached by him at Cambridge.

Two volumes of Sermons by the late Rev. Theophilus Lindsey, are preparing for the press, and will appear in the ensuing spring. To these volumes, which it is intended to publish by subscription, will be prefixed a memoir.

A work will speedily make its appearance, entitled the Brazil Pilot, or a Description of the Coast of Brazil; translated from the Portuguese of Manoel Pimentel, principal hydrographer to K. John V. of Portugal. It will be accompanied bya considerable number of charts of some of its principal ports, from manuscripts of undoubted authority, never before published.

The Translation of the Scriptures into the Persian language, so long in preparation, and by many thought to be abandoned, has been for some time in the press at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and is expected to be ready for publication in the course of the year 1809. It will form an elegant quarto volume.

A new selection of the most favourite poe-

poetical pieces, under the title of the Muse's Bower, will soon make its appearance in four small volumes. The first will contain a selection of lyrical and pathetic pieces; the second narrative, humorous and epistolary; the third descriptive and sacred; and the fourth selections from the ancient classics.

About the middle of this month will be published, in two vols. 8vo. Outlines of Mineralogy, containing a general history of the principal varieties of mineral substances; together with a particular statement of their physical characters, and chemical analysis; by J. Kidd, M.D. Professor of Chemistry in the University of Oxford.

The Abbe Dubois, who was so fortunate as to escape from France during the horrors of the revolution, and has since resided in the Mysore country, has completed a very valuable work on the various casts of India. It has been inspected and highly approved by Sir J. Mackintosh and other literary characters in India, and by them recommended to the notice of the government, who have agreed to purchase the manuscript of the Abbe, and to publish it at their own expence. The translation of the French is entrusted to a military officer of consequence and ability.

We understand, that a Member of the Wernerian Natural History Society is about to put to the press a translation, from the German, of Werner's celebrated Treatise on Veins. It is to be illustrated with notes and drawings, illustrative of the venigenous appearances in Scotland.

Poetry.

EPITAPH,

On Mr ALEXANDER COCKBURN, *younger of* ORMISTON, *in a cemetery at* ORMISTON HALL, *now a Seat of the Earl of* HOPETOUN.

OMNIA qvæ longa indvlget mortalibvs ætas
Hæc tibi Alexander prima jvventa dedit
Cvm genere et forma generoso sangvine digna
Ingenivm velox ingenvvmqve animvm
Excolvit virtvs animvm ingenivmqve camenæ
Svccessv stvdio consilioqve pari
His dvcibus primvm peragrata Britannia deinde
Gallia ad armiferos qva patet Helvetios
Doctvs ibi lingvas qvas Roma, Sion, et Athenæ,
Qvas cvm Germano Gallia docta sonat
Te licet inprima rapvervnt fata jvventa
Non immatvro fvnere raptvs obis
Omnibvs officiis vita qvi fvnctvs obivit
Non fas hvnc vitæ est de brivitate qveri.

Hic conditvr Mr Alexander Cockburn,
Primogenitus Joannes domini Ormiston
Et Alisonæ Sandilands ex preclara
Familia Calder qvi natvs 13 Janvarii 1635
Post insignem lingvarvm professionem
Obit anno ætatis suæ 28 calen Septe

TRANSLATION.

ALL, Cockburn! all thy shortened span can show,
Which lengthened years on other men bestow,
A noble birth, and manly beauty joined,
A rapid genius, and a generous mind,
With every gift that mind, that genius stored,
Which study, prudence, and success afford.
In Britain first, then, guided still by these,
Where Gallia courts the cool Helvetic breeze,
Wast taught Germania's, learned Gallia's tongue,
What Sion, Rome, and polish'd Athens sung.
Though young in years thou quit'st this mortal state,
Thou meet'st an early, not untimely fate:
Nor short his life, nor call his fates unkind,
Who leaves no duty unfulfilled behind.

Here lies Mr Alexander Cockburn, eldest son of John, Master of Ormiston, and of Alison Sandilands, of the illustrious family of Calder, born 13th January 1585, having been remarkable for his proficiency of languages, died 1st September, in the 28th year of his age.

Historical Affairs.

AMERICAN STATES.

BOTH Houses of Congress made a quorum on the 7th November last, and appointed a Committee to inform the President, who returned with an answer that he would send a written communication next day. Accordingly the following message, with several accompanying documents, were presented to both Houses:—

MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:—

"It would have been a source, fellow-citizens, of much gratification, if our last communications from Europe had enabled me to inform you, that the belligerent nations, whose disregard to neutral rights has been so destructive to our commerce, had become awakened to the duty and the policy of revoking their unrighteous edicts. That no means might be omitted to produce this salutary effect, I lost no time in availing myself of the Act authorizing a suspension, in whole, or in part, of the several embargo laws. Our Ministers at London and Paris were instructed to explain to the respective Governments there, our disposition to exercise that authority in such manner as would withdraw the pretext on which the aggressions were originally founded, and open the way for a renewal of that commercial intercourse, which, it was alleged on all sides, had been reluctantly obstructed. As each of these Governments had pledged its readiness to concur in renouncing a measure which reached its adversary through the incontestable rights of neutrals only, and as the measure had been assumed by each as a retaliation for an asserted acquiescence in the aggressions of the other, it was reasonably expected that the occasion would have been seized by both, for evincing the sincerity of their professions, and for restoring to the United States its legitimate freedom.

"The instructions to our Ministers, with respect to the different belligerents, were necessarily modified with a reference to their different circumstances; and to the condition annexed by law to the executive power of suspension, requiring a degree of security to our commerce, which would not result from a repeal of the decrees of France.

"Instead of a pledge, therefore, for a suspension of the embargo as to her in case of such a repeal, it was presumed that a sufficient inducement might be found in other considerations, and particularly in the change produced by a compliance with our just demands by one belligerent, and a refusal by the other, in the relations between this other and the United States. To Great Britain, whose power on the ocean is so ascendant, it was deemed not inconsistent with that condition to state explicitly, that on her rescinding her orders in relation to the commerce of the United States, their trade would be opened with her, and remain shut to her enemy, in case of his failure to rescind his decrees also. From France no answer has been received, nor any indication that the requisite change in her decrees is contemplated. The favourable reception of the proposition to Great Britain was the less to be doubted, as her orders of Council had not duly been referred for their vindication to an acquiescence on the part of the United States, no longer to be pretended—but as the arrangement proposed, whilst it resisted the illegal decrees of France, involved, moreover, substantially the precise advantages professedly aimed at by the British orders. The arrangement has nevertheless been rejected.

"This candid and liberal experiment having thus failed, and no other event having occurred on which a suspension of the embargo by the Executive was authorized, it necessarily remains in the extent originally given to it. We have the satisfaction, however, to reflect, that in return for the privations imposed by the measure, and which our fellow-citizens in general have borne with patriotism, it has had the important effects of saving our mariners and our vast mercantile property, as well as of affording time for prosecuting the defensive and provisional measures called for by the occasion. It has demonstrated to foreign nations the moderation and firmness which govern our councils, and to our citizens the necessity of uniting in support of the laws and the rights of their country; and has thus long frustrated those usurpations and spoliations which, if resisted, involved war; if submitted to, sacrificed a vital principle of our national independence.

"Under a continuance of the belligerent measures, which, in defiance of laws which consecrate the rights of neutrals, overspread the ocean with danger, it will rest with the wisdom of Congress to decide on the course best adapted to such a state of things; and bring-

bringing with them, as they do, from every part of the Union, the sentiments of our constituents, my confidence is strengthened, that, in forming this decision, they will, with an unerring regard to the essential rights and interests of the nation, weigh and compare the painful alternatives out of which a choice is to be made. Nor should I do justice to the virtues which on other occasions have marked the character of our fellow-citizens, if I did not cherish an equal confidence that the alternative chosen, whatever it may be, will be maintained with all the fortitude and patriotism which the crisis ought to inspire.

(The President then alludes to the affair of the Chesapeake, for which, he says, no further compensation has been granted, and which had now been brought into connexion with the distinct and irrelative case of the orders of Council.)

"Our relations with the other powers of Europe have undergone no material changes since your last session. The important negotiations with Spain, which had been alternately suspended and resumed, necessarily experience a pause, under the extraordinary and interesting crisis which distinguishes her internal situation.

(With the Barbary Powers, the President adds, all is well, except some trifling mark of disrespect towards the American Consul by the Dey of Algiers, which he leaves to the consideration of Congress. With their Indian neighbours, he observes, that the public peace has steadily maintained;)—"and generally from a conviction that we consider them as a part of ourselves, and cherish with sincerity their rights and interests, the attachment of the Indian tribes is gaining strength daily, is extending from the nearer to the more remote, and will amply requite us for the justice and friendship practised towards them; husbandry and household manufactures are advancing among them more rapidly with the southern than the northern tribes, from circumstances of soil and climate; and one of the two great divisions of the Cherokee nation have now under consideration to solicit the citizenship of the United States, and to be identified with us in laws and government, in such progressive manner as we shall think best.

"In consequence of the appropriations of the last session of Congress for the security of our sea-port towns and harbours, such works of defence have been erected as seemed to be called for by the situation of the several places, their relative importance, and the scale of expense indicated by the amount of the appropriation. These works will chiefly be finished in the course of the present season, except at New York and New Orleans, where most was to be done; and although a great proportion of the last appropriation has been expended on the former place, yet some further views will be submitted to Congress, for rendering its security entirely adequate against naval enterprise. A view of what has been done at several places, and of what is proposed to be done, shall be communicated as soon as the several reports are received.

"Of the gun-boats authorized by the act of December last, it has been thought necessary to build only one hundred and three in the present year; these, with those before possessed, are sufficient for the harbours and waters most exposed; and the residue will require little time for their construction, when it shall be deemed necessary."

(He then adverts to the act of last Session, for raising an additional military force, observes, that the recruiting had been successful, and that no troops had been wanted, except a few small detachments for the maintenance of the embargo.)

"Considering the extraordinary character of the times in which we live, our attention should unremittingly be fixed on the safety of our country. For a people who are free, and who mean to remain so, a well organized and armed militia is their best security. It is, therefore, incumbent on us at every meeting to revise the condition of the militia, and to ask ourselves if it is prepared to repel a powerful enemy at every point of our territories exposed to invasion. Some of the States have paid a laudable attention to this object; but every degree of neglect is to be found among others. Congress alone having the power to produce an uniform state of preparations in this great organ of defence, the interests which they so deeply feel in their own and their country's security, will present this as among the most important objects of their deliberation.

"Under the acts of March 11, and April 23, respecting arms, the difficulty of procuring them from abroad, during the present situation and dispositions of Europe, induced us to direct our whole efforts to the means of internal supply; the public factories have, therefore, been enlarged, additional machineries erected, and, in proportion as artificers can be found or formed, their effect, already more than doubled, may be increased so as to keep pace with the yearly increase of the militia. The annual sums appropriated by the latter act have been directed to the encouragement of private factories of arms; and contracts have been entered into with individual undertakers, to nearly the amount of the first year's appropriation.

"The

"The suspension of our foreign commerce, produced by the injustice of the belligerent powers, and the consequent losses and sacrifices of our citizens, are subjects of just concern. The situation into which we have thus been forced, has impelled us to apply a portion of our industry and capital to internal manufactures and improvements. The extent of this conversion is daily increasing, and little doubt remains that the establishments formed and forming, will, under the auspices of cheaper materials and subsistence, the freedom of labour from taxation with us, and of protecting duties and prohibitions, become permanent. The commerce with the Indians too, within our own boundaries, is likely to receive abundant aliment from the same internal source, and will secure to them peace and the progress of civilization, undisturbed by practices hostile to both.

"The accounts of the receipts and expenditure during the year ending on the 30th day of September last, being not yet made up, a correct statement will hereafter be transmitted from the Treasury. In the mean time, it is ascertained that the receipts have amounted to near eighteen millions of dollars, which, with the eight millions and a half in the Treasury at the beginning of the year, have enabled us, after meeting the current demand and interest incurred, to pay two millions three hundred thousand dollars of the principal of our funded debt, and left us in the Treasury, on that day, near fourteen millions of dollars; of these, five millions three hundred and fifty thousand dollars will be necessary to pay what will be due on the first day of January next, which will complete the reimbursement of the eight per cent. stock. These payments, with those made in the six years and a half preceding, will have extinguished thirty-three millions five hundred and eighty thousand dollars of the principal of the funded debt, being the whole which could be paid or purchased within the limits of the law and of our contracts; and the amount of principal thus discharged will have liberated the revenue from about two millions of dollars of interest, and added that sum annually to the disposable surplus.

"Availing myself of this the last occasion which will occur of addressing the two Houses of Legislature at their meeting, I cannot omit the expression of my sincere gratitude for the repeated proofs of confidence manifested to me by themselves and their predecessors since my call to the administration, and the many indulgencies experienced at their hands. The same grateful acknowledgments are due to my fellow-citizens generally, whose support has been my great encouragement under all embarrassments. In the transaction of their business, I cannot have escaped error—it is incident to our imperfect nature; but I may say, with truth, my errors have been of the understanding, not of intention; and that the advancement of their rights and interests has been the constant motive for every measure. On these considerations, I solicit their indulgence. Looking forward with anxiety to their future destinies, I trust, that in their steady character, unshaken by difficulties, in their love of liberty, obedience to law, and support of the public authorities, I see a sure guarantee of the permanence of our Republic; and, retiring from the charge of their affairs, I carry with me the consolation of a firm persuasion, that Heaven has in store for our beloved country long ages to come of prosperity and happiness.

(Signed) THO. JEFFERSON."

Nov. 8. 1808.

In the House of Representatives, on the 10th of November, Mr Chittenden, after enlarging on the ruinous effects of the embargo, which had now had a fair trial, offered a resolution, that the embargo act, and the several acts supplementary and additional thereto, ought to be immediately repealed. On that question, whether the House will agree to consider the resolution, it was carried in the affirmative—ayes 82, noes 9. It was then ordered to be referred to a Committee of the whole House, and after some debate, it was made the order of the day for Monday next, a motion for its postponement till Monday week having been negatived.—In the course of the debate, Mr Eppes moved as an amendment to Mr Chittenden's motion, three resolutions to the following effect:—"That, from and after the — day of ——, all intercourse between the United States and France, and between the United States and Great Britain, shall cease and determine;—that provision ought to be made by law for the arming and equipping for immediate service, — thousand militia, in addition to the force already authorized by law." These resolutions were referred to the same Committee to which Mr Chittenden's motion was referred."

The documents which accompany the President's message are, the whole of the correspondence between Mr Madison (the American Secretary of State) and Mr Armstrong, (the American Ambassador at Paris;) Mr Madison and Mr Erskine, the British Envoy in America,) and Mr Canning and Mr Pinckney. These papers are much too long for any room we can allot to them; and having failed to produce any effect

fect on either side, has lost much of their interest.

The following extracts contain the latest and most material part of the above correspondence.

GEN. ARMSTRONG TO MR MADDISON.

Paris, July 26. 1808.

"It would have given me the highest pleasure to have drawn from this Government such explanations on the general subject of our differences with them, as would have met the friendly and equitable views of the United States; but I owe it as well to you as to myself to declare, that every attempt for that purpose hitherto made has failed, and under circumstances, which by no means indicate any change, in this respect, for the better."

GEN. ARMSTRONG TO MR CHAMPAGNY.

Paris, Aug. 6. 1808.

"Mr Armstrong thinks proper to state his regret, that the political relations of the two Powers should continue to wear an aspect less auspicious to their future good understanding than is wished for by those who are the friends of both.

"That his Majesty (Napoleon) has a right to make such municipal regulations as he may deem proper, with regard to foreign commerce, neither is nor has been denied. For example, he may forbid the entry into the ports of France of American ships which have touched in England, or been destined to England; and he may either sequester or confiscate such vessels of the United States as shall infract these laws, after due promulgation and notice thereof; but beyond this the United States hope and believe that his Majesty will not go.

"M. de Champaigny will not fail to see the distinction which these remarks present, between the authority of municipal regulations and that of the public law, and will decide whether it does nor does not offer a ground on which a good understanding, so long and so usefully maintained between the United States and France, may be preserved, and a degree of intercourse revived between them, which shall have the effect of reanimating their former industry.

"Does his Majesty fear that the balance of trade arising from this renewed industry would go to the advantage of England? Means are certainly not wanting to prevent this consequence. Would it not be entirely avoided by making it a condition of the commerce in question, that all ships leaving France shall take (in some article or articles of her produce or manufacture) the full amount of the cargoes they bring thither?

"Ships sailing under this regulation would or would not go voluntarily to England. If they went voluntarily, it would only be because that country afforded the best markets for the productions of France, in which case the habitual results would be entirely changed, and England, ceasing to receive a balance for her manufactures, would begin to pay one to the United States on the productions of France. Could France wish a state of commerce more prosperous than this?

"If, on the other hand, the American ships did not go voluntarily to England, but were captured and sent in for adjudication, it may be fairly presumed, that the United States would no longer hesitate about becoming a party in the war against England.

"Thus, in either case, the interests of his Majesty would be directly advanced by the measure, and the wishes of his Majesty directly promoted."

MR PINCKNEY TO MR CANNING.

London, Aug. 23. 1808.

"It is not my purpose to recapitulate in this note the statements and reasonings contained in the letters of Mr Madison, in support of the claim of the Government of the United States that the British Orders be revoked. But there are explanations which these letters do not contain, and which it is proper for me now to make. These explanations show, that while every motive of justice conspires to produce a disposition to recal the Orders of which my Government complains, it is become apparent that even their professed object will be best attained by their revocation.

"I had the honour to state to you, Sir, that it was the intention of the President, in case Great Britain repealed her Orders, as regarded the United States, to exercise the power vested in him by the act of the last Session of Congress, entitled, "An act to authorise the President of the United States, under certain conditions, to suspend the operation of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and the several supplementary acts thereto," by suspending the embargo law and its supplements, as regards Great Britain.

"I am authorised to give you this assurance in the most formal manner; and I trust that, upon impartial inquiry, it will be found to leave no inducement to perseverance in the British Orders, while it creates the most powerful inducements of equity and policy to abandon them. On the score of justice, it does not seem possible to mis-

mistake the footing upon which this overture places the subject; and I venture to believe that, in any other view, there is little room for doubt.

"If, as I propose, your Orders should be rescinded as to the United States, and our embargo rescinded as to Great Britain, the effect of these concurrent acts will be, that the commercial intercourse of the two countries will be immediately resumed; while, if France should adhere to her maxims and conduct derogatory to the neutral rights of the United States, the embargo continuing as to her, will take the place of your Orders, and lead with an efficacy, not merely equal to theirs, but probably much greater, to all the consequences that ought to result from them.

"On the other hand, if France should concur in respecting those rights, and commerce should thus regain its fair immunities, and the law of nations its just dominions, all the alledged purposes of the British Orders will have been at once fulfilled."

Mr Canning to Mr Pinckney.

Foreign Office, Sept. 28.

The undersigned, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has the honour to inform Mr Pinckney, that he has laid his letter before the King, and he is commanded to assure Mr Pinckney, that the answer to the proposal which Mr Pinckney was instructed to bring forward, has been deferred only in the hope that the renewed application which was understood to have been recently made by the Government of the United States to that of France, might, in the new state of things which has arisen in Europe, have met with such a reception in France, as would have rendered the compliance of his Majesty with that proposal consistent as much with his Majesty's own dignity, and with the interest of his people, as it would have been with his Majesty's disposition towards the United States. Unhappily there is now no longer any reason to believe that such a hope is likely to be realised, and the undersigned is therefore commanded to communicate to Mr Pinckney the decision, which, under the circumstances as they stand, his Majesty feels himself compelled, however unwilling, to adopt.

The mitigated measure of retaliation announced by his Majesty in the orders in Council of the 7th January; of the further extension of that measure (an extension in operation, but not in principle) by the orders in Council of November, was founded (as has been already repeatedly avowed by his Majesty) on the "unquestionable right of his Majesty to retort upon the enemy the evils of his own injustice;" and upon the consideration, that "if third parties incidentally suffered by those retaliatory measures, they were to seek their redress from the power by whose original aggression that retaliation was occasioned."

His Majesty sees nothing in the embargo laid on by the President of the United States of America, which varies this original and simple state of the question.

If considered as a measure of impartial hostility against both belligerents, the embargo appears to his Majesty to have been manifestly unjust, as, according to every principle of justice, that redress ought to have been first sought from the party originating the wrong. And his Majesty cannot consent to buy off that hostility, which America ought not to have extended to him, at the expence of a concession, made not to America, but to France.

If, as it has more generally been represented by the Government of the United States, the embargo is only to be considered as an innocent municipal regulation, which affects none but the United States themselves, and with which no foreign state has any concern; his Majesty then does not conceive that he has the right to make any complaint of it, and he has made none. But in this light, there appears not only no reciprocity, but no assignable relation between the repeal by the United States of a measure of voluntary self-restriction, and the surrender by his Majesty of his right of retaliation against his enemies.

The Government of the United States is not now to be informed, that the Berlin decree of November 21. 1806, was the practical commencement of an attempt, not merely to check or impair the prosperity of Great Britain, but utterly to annihilate her political existence through the ruin of her commercial prosperity; that in this attempt almost all the powers of the European continent have been compelled, more or less, to co-operate, and that the American em-

embargo, though most assuredly not intended to that end, (for America can have no real interest in the subversion of the British power, and her rulers are too enlightened to act from any impulse against the real interests of this country,) but by some unfortunate concurrence of circumstances, without any hostile intention, the American embargo did come in aid of the blockade of the European continent, precisely at the very moment when, if that blockade could have succeeded at all, this interposition of the American Government would most effectually have contributed to its success.

To this universal combination, his Majesty has opposed a temperate, but a determined retaliation upon the enemy, trusting that a firm resistance would defeat this project, but knowing that the smallest concession would infallibly encourage a perseverance in it.

The struggle has been viewed by other powers, not without an apprehension that it might be fatal to this country. The British Government has not disguised from itself that the trial of such an experiment might be long and arduous, though it has never doubted of the final issue. But if that issue, such as the British Government confidently anticipated, has providentially arrived much sooner than could have been hoped; if "the blockade of the continent," as it has been triumphantly styled by the enemy, is raised even before it had been well established; and if that system, of which extent and continuity were the vital principles, is broken up into fragments, utterly harmless and contemptible, it is nevertheless important, in the highest degree, to the reputation of this country (a reputation which constitutes great part of her power,) that this disappointment of the hopes of her enemies should not have been purchased by any concession, nor that a doubt should remain to distant times of her determination and of her ability to have continued her resistance, and that no step which could even mistakenly be construed into concession, should be taken on her part, while the smallest link of the confederacy remains undissolved, or while it can be a question, whether the plan devised for her destruction has or has not either completely failed, or been unequivocally abandoned.

These considerations compel his Majesty to adhere to the principles on which the orders in Council of the 7th January and the 11th November are founded, so long as France adheres to that system by which his Majesty's retaliatory measures were occasioned and justified.

It remains for the under signed to take notice of the last paragraph of Mr Pinckney's letter.—There cannot exist, on the part of Mr Pinckney, a stronger wish than there does on that of the under-signed, and of the British Government, for the adjustment of all the differences subsisting between the two countries. His Majesty has no other disposition than to cultivate the most friendly intercourse with the United States. The under-signed is persuaded that Mr Pinckney would be one of the last to imagine, what is often idly asserted, that the depression of any other country is necessary or serviceable to the prosperity of this. The prosperity of America is essentially the prosperity of Great Britain, and the strength and power of Great Britain are not for herself only, but for the world.

When those adjustments shall take place, to which, though unfortunately not practicable at this moment, nor under the conditions prescribed by Mr Pinckney, the under-signed, nevertheless, confidently looks forward, it will perhaps be no insecure pledge for the continuance of the good understanding between the two countries, that they will learn duly to appreciate each other's friendship, and that it will not hereafter be imputed to Great Britain, either, on the one hand, that she envies American industry, as prejudicial to British commerce, or, on the other hand, that she is compelled to court an intercourse with America as absolutely necessary to her own existence.

The undersigned is commanded, in conclusion, to observe, that nothing is said in Mr Pinckney's letter of any intention to repeal the proclamation by which the ships of war of Great Britain are interdicted from all those rights of hospitality in the ports of the United States, which are freely allowed to the ships of his Majesty's enemies. The continuance of an interdiction, which, under such circumstances, amounts so nearly to direct hostility, after the willingness professed, and the attempt made

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by his Majesty to remove the cause on which that measure had been originally founded, would afford but an inauspicious omen for the commencement of a system of mutual conciliation; and the omission of any notice of that measure in the proposal which Mr Pinckney has been instructed to bring forward, would have been, of itself, a material defect in the overtures of the President.

But the undersigned is commanded no further to dwell upon this subject, than for the purpose of assuring Mr Pinckney, that on this, and every other point in discussion between the two Governments, his Majesty earnestly desires the restoration of a perfect good understanding, and that his Majesty would decline no measure for the attainment of that object, which should be compatible with his own honour and just rights, and with the interest of his people. (Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

At a general meeting of the Federal republican young men of the city of New York, convened by public notice, on Saturday the 12th November, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

"Resolved, That the embargo is an oppressive and ruinous measure, operating only with destructive energy on ourselves, while it has rendered us objects of the contempt and ridicule of that nation against which it was invidiously directed, but whose interest it now particularly subserves.

"Resolved, That its continuance, in the present state of the world, will tend to the complete prostration of the agricultural and commercial interests of our country.

"Resolved, That, dreading the consequence of seeking redress of our grievances in any other than a constitutional way, we pledge ourselves to each other, and to our suffering fellow-citizens, to use all our zeal, influence, and activity, to promote a change of men, by which alone we can expect a change of measures."

A private letter from New York, says, "So general is the expectation that Congress will soon raise the embargo, that all the produce of the country is now coming into this city. Already the stores are full, and many of the wharfs are loaded with immense piles of beef, pork, &c. Not less than 100 sail of vessels are now loading here.

We have before us a list of American vessels taken by the French under circumstances of peculiar aggravation. The contempt, indeed, with which the policy of the Government of the United States is viewed by Bonaparte, becomes every day more manifest. The flag of the former is no longer respected by the French cruizers. They make prize of American vessels wherever they meet with them. Two vessels which had sailed from New-York for the West Indies in October, under the President's licence, were met with on their return home by three French privateers, who took out their whole cargoes, consisting of dollars to a considerable amount, rum, sugar, coffee, and stript the ships of their provisions, and their crews of their cloaths; after which they sunk one, and let the other go. To all representations and remonstrances against the injustice of such proceedings, the constant answer is, "An embargo exists in America, and no vessel can legally depart from thence. You are therefore either an impostor, or have broken the laws of your own country, and under these circumstances are a fair object of capture." Bonaparte has also lately shown a disposition to make American seamen contribute to his purposes in the same way that he has the inhabitants of the countries he has overrun, to his military strength. The crews of several American ships that have been carried into ports subject to France, have had the option given them, either to be considered as prisoners, and treated as such, or to enter on board the French ships of war. Several of them have preferred the latter. Against these atrocious and tyrannical proceedings, Gen. Armstrong is understood to have strongly, but ineffectually remonstrated.

CONTINUANCE OF THE EMBARGO.

The latest intelligence from America was brought to England by the Chesterfield packet, which left New York on the 15th December. No hope can now be entertained of the adjournment of the present differences.

The debate on Mr Chittenden's motion continued for several days. It was at length decided by a large majority of Congress, for the continuance of the embargo. A Committtee of the House of Representatives had proposed to the House the passing of a non-intercourse act, prohibiting for a time to be limited, the entrance of any armed or unarmed vessel, belonging to Great Britain or France, into the ports of America—prohibiting the admission of goods or manufactures, the produce of the two countries, or their colonies; and, in fine, putting an end to all intercourse with them. The Committee declare, that it is not for the dignity of the United States to sub-

submit to the decrees and orders in Council of the belligerent Powers.

On the other hand, a report of the Committee appointed by the Massachusetts Legislature, to consider the expediency of adopting measures for the repeal of the embargo laws, has been published. After a long detail of the reasons by which they are influenced, the Committee, in two resolutions, recommend most strongly, that the representatives of Massachusetts, in Congress, be instructed to oppose the continuance of the embargo, and deprecate the prolongation of a war with any country upon a mere point of diplomatic usage or equivocal right.

The Embargo and non-importation acts, have, however, become more palatable to the people, since a great majority of both Houses of Congress have declared in their favour. Mr Maddison had been elected President, and Mr Clinton Vice President, by vast majorities; and as they are, both supporters of Mr Jefferson's politics, the above acts are to be enforced under the most rigorous penalties. Ships applying for coasting licenses must grant bond for treble value of ship and cargo to perform the voyage,—the failure in which would be followed by levying the penalties without any mitigation. Ships which were loading in hopes of the removal of the embargo, had begun to unload. Smuggling with Canada, is prohibited also under severe penalties. In short, all intercourse is at an end between America and Europe, except by established packet boats for the carriage of letters.

PERSIA.

In consequence of the urgent necessity of adopting the most prompt measures to counteract the intrigues of the French at the Court of Persia, Gen. Malcolm, who, from his accurate knowledge of the language and country, is far the fittest person to be at the head of a mission to that Court, had set out before Sir Harford Jones, who had been sent out from England with a view to the same object, had arrived at Bombay. We have received accounts of the General having landed in safety at Bushire, and having sent on Mr Pasley to announce his approach.

Instead of 300 Frenchmen, as had been reported, it has been ascertained that there were only 30 at the Court of Persia. Who they are, or of what rank or description, we have not been able to learn; but from the known intrigues and activity of their nation, it is to be feared it will be matter of much difficulty to counteract their influence. It is clearly the policy of Persia to keep on good terms with the power at the head of affairs in India, without making itself a party in any contest of rival Europeans. Still there is considerable apprehension that the baits held out by the French, though delusive, may at first sight be so alluring as to procure a co-operation. To Gen. Malcolm's ability we trust for representing that such a co-operation, if successful, would tend only, as it has invariably done in Europe, to establish a power which would evince its gratitude to those that assisted in its elevation, only by making them the first objects of humiliation and oppression."

TURKEY.

The late revolution in Turkey holds out a very flattering prospect, not only for this country, but for Europe. Bairacter, the chief actor in it, is a bold, shrewd, enterprising man, equal to the times in which he has appeared, and the situation he has attained. It is supposed he has been chosen and elevated by the great religious Council, which in fact possesses the power of the State, as a fit instrument in their hands to resist the plans of partition of the Turkish Empire, which have come to their knowledge, and to defeat the ambitious designs of France, as well as of Russia. Bairacter declares it his wish to be at peace with all the world, and that his greatest object is to preserve inviolate the integrity of the Empire of the Ottomans. Hence Mr Adair found an easy admission into Constantinople, where he has been well received, a fact which the Moniteur at first denied, though now it admits it. About the 10th of October, Mr Adair presented himself at the Dardanelles; to which place a row-boat of sixteen oars came from Constantinople to receive him with due form and respect. Arrived at Constantinople, he was surrounded by all the old English Dragomans or interpreters, and the last accounts left him highly satisfied with his situation, confident of succeeding in his mission. The knowledge of the principles of the new Government had induced most of the English merchants to return to Smyrna from Malta, and great quantities of goods had been sent thither. Bairacter had even carried his system of neutrality so far, as to order

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that English ships of war should not be molested in attacking French ships of war in any of the ports of the Archipelago. This is equivalent to a declaration of war against France. He has beheaded the Governor of the forts of the Dardanelles, notoriously in the French interest, and has put many others to death whom he suspected of being inimical to his designs. Such is his boldness, and the terror with which he is beheld, that he frequently seizes a chief officer at the head of his troops, in presence of whom the officer is instantly beheaded. He had summoned a Grand Council of all the Pachas of the Empire (Governors of the provinces) as well of Asia as of Europe, to be held at Adrianople about the end of November. Against such as declined coming, with their troops too, he was immediately to send a force to displace them. Before this Council he was to lay the facts of which he was possessed, respecting the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire, and to propose the necessary measures for self-protection. Such as opposed him it was believed he would put to death on the spot. The place of meeting marks his design of resisting Russia. It was supposed some of the Northern Pachas next the Russian territories would decline appearing; the consequence of which would be that all the others would march against them. This state of affairs gives Bonaparte, no doubt, uneasiness; and hence the anxiety of the Moniteur to supply us with Turkish news of its own manufacture. Placed between Turkey and England, the Moniteur hopes to blind the English Government respecting the state of affairs at Constantinople; but it is itself deceived.

SPAIN.

Military Operations.

The details of the Military Operations in this quarter continue to be highly interesting, though we find them very confused and unsatisfactory. The French bulletins, as usual, are grossly exaggerated, in every circumstance; while the Spanish accounts are always inexplicit, and often contradictory. We have, however, selected the most prominent articles from both.

Battle of Tudela.

It appears that after the dispersion of Gen. Blake's army in Biscay and Asturias, a considerable body of the French army moved from Burgos to the left, while that part of it stationed at Pampeluna advanced to the Ebro, in order to attack the army of Gen. Castanos, which was posted along that river from Borja to Calahorra. The following is the French account of their success in this attack, which is denied by the Spaniards, and is certainly wide of the truth.

"*Aranda de Douro, Nov.* 27.

"His Majesty sent off Marshal Lannes, on the 19th, with instructions for the movement of the left, of which he gave him the command. On the 21st, the division of Lagrange, with a brigade of light cavalry, and another of dragoons, set out from Logrono, by the right of the Ebro, and Moncey's corps passed the river at Lodossa, abandoning the whole country between the Ebro and Pampeluna. On the 22d, at break of day, the French army began to march. It took its direction to Calahorra, where Castanos had his head-quarters the evening before, but found both that town and Alfaro evacuated. On the 23d, at day-break, General Lefebvre, at the head of the cavalry, met with the enemy, and immediately gave information to Marshal Lannes, who found the army of the enemy in seven divisions, consisting of 45,000 men, under arms, with its right before Tudela, and its left occupying a line of a league and a half; a disposition absolutely bad. The Arragonese were on the right, the troops of Valencia and New Castile in the centre, and the three divisions of Andalusia, which Gen. Castanos commanded more especially, formed the left—40 pieces of cannon covered the enemy's line.

"At nine in the morning, the columns of the French army began to deploy. Situations were chosen for establishing batteries with sixty pieces of cannon, but the impetuosity of the troops, and the inquietude of the enemy, did not allow time for this. The Spanish army was already vanquished by the order and movement of the French army.—Lannes caused the centre to be pierced by the division of Mathieu.—Lefebvre, with his cavalry, immediately passed on the trot through the opening, and took a circuit by a quarter which enveloped on the left the whole right of the enemy.

"The moment when half of the enemy's line found itself thus turned and defeated, was that in which Gen. Lagrange

grange attacked the village of Cascante, where the line of Castanos was placed, which did not exhibit a better countenance than the right, but abandoned the field of battle, leaving behind its artillery, and a great number of prisoners. The cavalry pursued the remains of the enemy's army to Mallem, in the direction of Saragossa; and to Tarracona, in the direction of Agreda. Seven standards, 30 pieces of cannon, with all their furniture, 12 colonels, 300 officers, and 3000 men have been taken; 4000 Spaniards have been left dead on the field of battle, or driven into the Ebro. Our loss has been trifling; we have had *sixty men killed*, and 100 wounded; among the latter is General Lagrange, who has received a bullet in the arm.—Our troops found at Tudela a number of magazines.

"Marshal Moncey had began his march upon Saragossa, while a part of the fugitives retired to this place; the left, which had been cut off, fled in disorder to Tarracona and Agreda. Marshal Ney, who was on the 22d at Soria, ought to have been on the 23d at Agreda; not a man would have escaped.—But this corps being too much fatigued, remained at Soria the 23d and 24th.—He arrived at Agreda on the 25th, still sufficiently in time to seize a great number of magazines. *One named Palafox, formerly a garde du corps, a man without talents, and without courage*, a kind of insignificant monk, the true head of a party which acquired him the name of General, was the first to take flight. This is not the first time he has acted in that manner—he has done the same on all occasions.

"This army of 45,000 has been thus beaten and defeated, without our having had more than 6000 men engaged. The battle of Burgos had struck the centre of the enemy, and the battle of Espinosa the right. The battle of Tudela has struck the left. Victory has thus struck our foe as with a thunderbolt, and dispersed the whole league of the enemy.

"Gen. Mathieu arrived on the 25th at Borja, pursuing the enemy, and every moment taking fresh prisoners, the number of which already amount to 5000. No quarter was given to any of the peasants who were found in arms.—We took 37 pieces of cannon." The bulletin concludes with a torrent of vulgar abuse of the Spanish monks, and the British nation.

Spanish Account.

The following is Gen. Castanos' account of the battle of Tudela, dated Aranjuez, Nov. 27.

"General Don Francisco Xavier de Castanos reports, under date 26th Nov. from Calatayud, that on the 21st he received intelligence of the enemy having advanced by Oma, with 12,000 infantry, and 4000 horse. He immediately gave orders for the army to fall back the same night to a position extending from Tarracona to Tudela, the last point to be occupied by the troops of the army of Arragon, the fifth division of the centre, which was in Capatroso. When the order was received to retreat, the enemy was already in motion to attack, his advanced parties having advanced in the course of the morning against Calahorra with two pieces of ordnance, and taken post on the heights within gun-shot from Calahorra. Notwithstanding this movement, the army continued the retreat in the darkness of the night, with considerable trouble and the divisions reached their respective points, by marching that night, and the following day, and on the 22d the four divisions of the army were in the position which they had to occupy, without having sustained any loss.

"On the 23d the advanced parties reported that three columns of the enemy were marching in the direction of Tudela; the *generale* was beaten, and while the troops of Arragon were passing the bridge, the enemy occupied the points of attack, which began at eight o'clock in the morning; at ten o'clock the whole line was engaged.—Our troops maintained their position with the utmost valour, and the enemy was repulsed on all sides. He renewed the attack, and rendered himself master of an olive grove on the left, whence he descended with a tremendous fire, but was so well received by our gallant troops, that, after a most obstinate conflict, he was compelled to retreat. While our troops were pursuing the enemy on our left, another division of the enemy penetrated through Tudela on the right, and took our pursuing troops in the rear. This decided the fate of the day, and nothing was left for our army but

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to retreat to Borja. While this was going forward in Tudela, the 4th division, commanded by Gen. Lapina, which was in Cascante, two hours march from the field of battle, and had received orders to attack the right flank of the enemy, found 3000 French infantry and 1000 cavalry opposed to them, in the act of offering battle. Lapina immediately engaged, defeated, and pursued them to the heights of Tudela, whence he was attacked by the enemy's troops, who occupied the heights. Lapina retreated to the position of Cascante, where he defeated the enemy, and at the fall of night began to fall back to Borja; on his retreat, he was again attacked by the enemy, but new troops checked his progress, and the four divisions reached Borja, when they marched to Calatayud.

"The forces of the enemy in these actions of Tudela and Cascante amounted to from 36 to 40,000 infantry, and from 6000 to 7000 cavalry. Their loss has been very considerable, as has likewise ours in missing and prisoners; but the number cannot be accurately stated till the Generals of the divisions have made out and delivered their lists.

"In a letter of the 27th, Gen. Castanos sends advice, that not having in Calatayud the means of subsistence, and having received notice that the enemy threatened to attack Samosierra, for these reasons, and wishing to be near the capital in case the French should endeavour to advance to it, he had determined to go to Siguenza."

Of the battle of Tudela, the following report is stated to have been issued from the Foreign office in London, as having been brought from Corunna by Col. Bond and two Spanish officers.

"Accounts have been received from Saragossa, dated the 24th Nov. stating, that Gen. Castanos, upon hearing that the French were moving a corps upon Soria from Burgos, and passing the Ebro at Logrono, had assembled an army of 40,000 foot, and 4000 horse, and had taken up a position in an oblique line from Tudela to Borja. This position was unfavourable, as Tudela, the right and the advanced part of the position, was commanded by heights, and was indefensible. The French took advantage of this error, and having collected an army of 45,000 men, commenced their attack on the Spanish right on the 23d, and defeated two divisions of Valencians and Murcians, who retreated, with considerable loss, towards Saragossa. Subsequent accounts state, that the Arragonese and Andalusian divisions did not suffer much, and had been able to retire in order, but the precise route taken by General Castanos's army is not given."

There is little doubt that the loss of the Spaniards in this battle has been very considerable, but by no means to the extent given in the French bulletins. The communication between the south and the north of Spain seems to be much broken by the French armies, for no certain accounts are received from Castanos' army three days after the battle.

Battle of Saragossa.

It appears from the Spanish accounts, that after the retreat of Gen. Castanos, two divisions of the French army, under Marshals Bessieres and Ney, advanced as far as Saragossa, and commenced another attack upon that city, which was still defended by the gallant Palafox. No notice whatever is taken of this affair in the French bulletins; and the only account we have of it is from the Spanish General himself, in the following report to the Supreme Junta:—

"Don Jose Palafox, General in Chief of the army of Arragon, under date of the 2d December, sent the following report to the Supreme Central Junta:—"The enemy, from 12,000 to 15,000 strong, supported by 2000 horse, attacked on the 1st instant the extensive line of the canal of Arragon, near Saragossa. The bridge, defended by the intrepid Arragonese, was three times taken and retaken.—The division of Asturian troops which serves with this army behaved with the utmost gallantry, and attacked the enemy with such uncommon intrepidity and spirit, that they completely routed and compelled him to retreat with the utmost precipitation, notwithstanding their great superiority in number. He left 2000 men killed on the field of battle, and was convinced by his complete defeat, that if he lately obtained some advantages, he was merely indebted for them to casualties arising from circumstances, and to the want of subordination and discipline which prevailed among some of our troops.

troops. Let them imitate the perseverance of the Arragonese, and their obedience to their General and Chiefs, and the enemy will soon experience, that neither the rapidity of his movements, nor his boasted superiority in tactics, can subdue a nation which has sworn to live and die free. Spaniards, let us fulfil that sacred oath; God, the King, the country, our wives, and children, exact it from us—let us not frustrate their hopes; the hopes of all Europe, which has her eyes fixed upon us with admiration and envy.

Truxillo, 10th Dec. 1808."

Capture of Madrid by the French.

French Account.

The following account of the operations of the French army before Madrid is extracted from their bulletins:

It appears from the bulletins, that on the evening of the 2d Dec. Bonaparte arrived upon the heights that command that city, having been preceded by a force, consisting of dragoons and the Imperial Guards, which he found posted there. The Duke of Istria (Marshal Bessieres) then sent his Aid-de-Camp to summon the town.—On his arrival, he found that a military Junta had been formed, with the Marquis of Castelar at its head, and under him General Morla, Captain General of Andalusia, who was so instrumental to the surrender of the French squadron at Cadiz.—There were in the town 60,000 men in arms, including 6000 troops of the line, the remainder consisted of armed citizens and peasants. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed among the mass of the inhabitants. The Marquis of Perales, who had been accused of putting sand in the cartridges, had been massacred on the preceding day, and the cartridges ordered to be re-made: 4000 monks were employed in this work, and all the houses were opened to furnish provisions and every other necessary, to the defenders of the place. A Spanish General was sent out with a refusal to the summons, declaring the determination of the citizens to defend the town, and so great was their indignation, that the French Aid-de-Camp, who was the bearer of the summons, narrowly escaped with his life. All this happened on the 2d, at which time the French infantry were three leagues from Madrid, and Bonaparte devoted the remainder of the evening to reconnoitring the place, and preparing a plan of attack. At 7 o'clock, a corps of infantry, part of the division of the Duke of Belluno (Marshal Victor) arrived, and the French proceeded to take possession of the suburbs. The Spaniards fled at the first fire, and the Duke of Belluno spent the night in placing his artillery, preparatory to an immediate attack. At midnight the Prince of Neufchatel (General Berthier) sent a second summons to the citizens, the bearer of which returned at nine o'clock on the morning of the 3d, with an answer from the Marquis Castelar, requesting a suspension of arms for that day, to consult the constituted authorities, ascertain the disposition of the citizens, and promising a categorical answer early on the next morning. The French, however, had not relaxed in their preparations from the beginning, and in the mean time an attack was made and a breach effected, in the Palace of the Retiro, by a battery of 30 pieces of cannon, which they had brought to bear against it. The Retiro being a commanding situation, it was resolutely defended by the Spaniards. The French entered the breach, but did not obtain possession of it until after 1000 Spaniards had fallen in its defence. All the strong posts in its vicinity were of course occupied by the enemy.

The French having made this progress, and fully prepared the means for storming the town, the Prince of Neufchatel sent another summons, at eleven o'clock on the morning of the 4th, stating, that every thing was ready for an immediate attempt to take the place by storm, and granting until two o'clock to send Commissioners to treat for the surrender of the place. The advantage already obtained by the enemy had not, however, the desired effect. No answer was returned until five o'clock, when Don Morla, one of the Members of the Military Junta, and Don Bernardo Yriarte, sent from the town, repaired to the tent of the Major-General. They informed him, that the most intelligent persons were of opinion that the town was destitute of resources, and that the continuation of the defence would be the height of madness, but that the lower orders of the inhabitants, and the foreigners at Madrid, were determined to per-

persevere in the defence. Believing that they could not do it with effect, they requested a pause of a few hours to inform the people of the real state of affairs. The Major-General presented the Deputies to the Emperor and King, who addressed them thus:—

"You make use of the name of the people to no purpose; if you cannot restore tranquillity, and appease their minds, it is because you have excited them to revolt, you have seduced them by propagating falsehoods. Assemble the clergy, the heads of the convents, the Alcades, the men of property and influence, and let the town capitulate by six o'clock in the morning, or it shall be destroyed. I will not, nor ought I to withdraw my troops. You have massacred the unfortunate French prisoners who had fallen into your hands; only a few days ago, you suffered two persons in the suite of the Russian Ambassador to be dragged along and murdered in the public streets, because they were Frenchmen born. The incapacity and baseness of a General had put into your power troops who had surrendered on the field of battle, and the capitulation has been violated. You, M. Morla, what sort of an epistle did you write to that General? It well became you, Sir, to talk of pillage, you, who, on entering Rousillon, carried off all the women, and distributed them as booty among your soldiers! What right had you to hold such language elsewhere? The expectation ought to have induced you to pursue a different line of conduct. See what has been the conduct of the English, who are far from piquing themselves on being rigid observers of the law of nations. They have complained of the convention of Portugal, but they have carried it into effect. To violate military treaties is to renounce all civilization. It is placing ourselves on a footing with the banditti of the desert. How dare you then presume to solicit a capitulation, you who violated that of Baylen? See how injustice and bad faith always recoil upon the guilty, and operate to their prejudice. I had a fleet at Cadiz. It was under the protection of Spain; yet you directed against it the mortars of the town, where you commanded. I had a Spanish army in my ranks; I would rather have viewed them embark on board the English ships, and be obliged to precipitate it from the rocks of Espinosa, than to disarm it; I would rather prefer having seven thousand more enemies to fight, than be deficient in honour and good faith. Return to Madrid—I give you till six o'clock tomorrow morning—return at that hour—you have only to inform me of the submission of the people—if not, you and your troops shall be put to the sword." This speech of the Emperor, repeated in the midst of the respectable people, the certainty that he commanded in person, the losses sustained during the foregoing day, had carried terror and repentance into all minds. During the night the most mutinous withdrew themselves from the danger by flight, and a part of the troops was disbanded. At ten o'clock General Belliard took the command of Madrid; all the posts were put into the hands of the French, and a general pardon was proclaimed. [The bulletin closes with a panegyric on the order observed by the French in taking possession of the town, the security enjoyed by the inhabitants, and with a tirade against the English, and another long one against the Duke del Infantado, which ends with stating, that "he will lose his titles, his property, valued at 2,000,000 of livres a-year, and he will go to London to seek the contempt and ingratitude with which England has always rewarded the men who sacrifice their honour and their country to the injustice of their cause."]

Another bulletin gives further particulars of the tranquil state of Madrid, and states, that a French soldier found guilty of plundering a number of watches, was shot in the principal square.—The disarming was carried on without difficulty. The King of Spain (Joseph) had formed two regiments of foreign troops, from the late Spanish army; one the Royal Foreigners, and the other that of Reding the younger, a Swiss General of a very different character from that of the Spanish General of the same name. The 5th and 8th corps of the French armies were but passing the Bidossa, very far from the line of the French army, and all the victories recounted were already obtained, and the business was almost completely settled. Another bulletin contains the following furious Proclamation and Decrees, issued by Bonaparte about the 10th December:

PRO-

PROCLAMATION BY BONAPARTE.

"Spaniards!—You have been misled by perfidious men. They have engaged you in a senseless struggle, and you have had recourse to arms. Is there one amongst you, who, after a moment's reflection upon all that has passed, would not be convinced that you have been the sport of the eternal enemies of the Continent, who take delight in witnessing the effusion of Spanish and French blood? What possible result would attend even the success of some campaigns? An endless war upon your soil, and a tedious uncertainty respecting the fate of your properties and lives. Within the space of a few months, you have been delivered up to all the afflictions of popular factions. The defeat of your armies has been the work of some marches; I have entered Madrid; the rights of war would justify me in making a signal example, by washing away in blood the outrages offered to me and to my nation; but I have listened to the dictates of clemency only. Some men, the authors of all your calamities, shall alone be punished. I shall speedily drive from the peninsula that English army which has been sent to Spain, not for the purpose of assistance to you, but to inspire you with a false confidence, and to mislead you.

"I had declared to you in my proclamation of the 2d of June, that I wished to be your regenerator. To the rights which had been ceded to me by the Princes of the last dynasty, you wished that I should add the right of conquest That shall not make any alteration in my intentions.—I am even disposed to praise all that may be generous in your efforts; I am willing to admit that your real interests have been concealed from you, that the real state of things has been disguised from you Spaniards, your destiny is in your own hands. Reject the poisons which the English have spread amongst you: let your King be assured of your affection and your confidence, and you will be more powerful and more happy than you have ever been. All that obstructed your prosperity and your grandeur, I have destroyed; the chains which have borne down the people, I have broken; a free constitution gives you a limited and constitutional, instead of an absolute monarchy. It depends upon yourselves whether this constitution shall still continue in your land.

"But should all my efforts prove fruitless, and should you not merit my confidence, nothing will remain for me but to treat you as conquered provinces, and to place my brother upon another throne. I shall then place the Crown of Spain upon my own head, and cause it to be respected by the guilty; *for God hath given me power and inclination to surmount all obstacles!*"

Given at our Imperial Camp at Madrid, Dec. 7. 1808.

Next to this proclamation come the proceedings of a municipal meeting at Madrid, on the 9th, consisting of heads of all the great bodies, &c. appointed of course under the eye of Napoleon. The Corregidor rose to inform the meeting, that he had been admitted into the Imperial presence, and came to acquaint them of the beneficent intentions of Napoleon and King Joseph towards Spain, adding that the fate of Madrid would be happy and prosperous, if the inhabitants adhered faithfully to the constitution, and acknowledged with sincerity, for their legitimate King, Don Joseph Napoleon I.; but otherwise their country would be reduced to a province of France. The meeting then came to the following resolutions:—

"Resolved to implore his Royal Majesty to indulge the capital with the presence of the King: That the Emperor should be again thanked for his kindness to the city after he had conquered it, and for his pardon of what had been done in Joseph's absence. To implore pardon for those whom fear had driven from the city, and for the peasants in arms. That property and religion be respected A tribute of gratitude was then voted to King Joseph, whose intercession with his brother had saved Madrid; that his Majesty be requested to favour the city with his presence, that, under his just and beneficent government, good order, justice, and tranquillity, may be restored within its walls. His Majesty is finally requested to employ his good offices with his Imperial Brother to pardon the absent, and the inhabitants who had taken up arms."

After the exhibition of this imperial farce, we have a string of imperial decrees, which we can merely notice:—

The first provides, that every person who shall be in possession of any portion of the civil or ecclesiastical imposts, shall cease to receive them, and those from whom they are liable shall pay them into the agents of King Joseph or the treasury.—*Second Decree.* All Seigniorial Courts of Justice are abolished in Spain, and there shall exist no other jurisdiction than the Royal Courts of Justice.—By a *third Decree*, the following persons are proscribed as declared enemies and traitors to France and Spain: The Duke d'Infantado, Duke de Medina Celi, Marquis de Santa Cruz, Count de Altamira, Pedro Cevallos, late Minister of State, Duke de Hijar, Duke de Ossuna, Count de Fernan Nunes, Prince of Castelfranco, Bishop

shop of Santander.—They are ordered to be seized and carried before a military tribunal, and their property, moveable and immoveable, wherever situated, to be confiscated.—Then comes a decree, removing the members of the Council of Castile as cowards. No individual can possess more than one commandery in Spain. The Inquisition is abolished.—The number of convents in Spain shall be reduced to one-third. All personal dues, all exclusive right of fishery, or other rights of the same nature, on the coasts, rivers, and banks of rivers, and all barralities of mills, are suppressed, and all shall be permitted to give a free impulse to their industry. After the 1st of January, the barriers existing from province to province shall be suppressed.

While these important measures were in progress at Madrid, Bonaparte does not appear to have lost sight of the army of Castanos, which, after its defeat at Tudela, had proceeded south west, by Borja, Calatayud, and Siguenza, in the direction of Madrid, with intent to cover that city. On the 2d, it was reconnoitred in the vicinity of Guadalaxara, about 22 miles north-east of Madrid, under the command of Gen. Pena; Castanos having been, according to report, suspended by the Military Junta, we presume in consequence of his defeat at Tudela, an event which has been attributed to an injudicious position of his army on that day. Upon the communication of this intelligence, the Duke of Istria (Marshal Bessieres) was sent with a large force of cavalry, followed by the Duke of Belluno (Marshal Victor,) to watch its movements. On the arrival of the French at Guadalaxara, they found there only the rear guard of the army of Castanos, the main body having passed, on its retreat, in the direction of Andalusia. This rear guard the French attacked and dispersed, taking 500 prisoners; while, it is said, another French force, under Gen. Ruffin, advanced to Aranjuez, where he put to flight the part of the army of Castanos which had passed Guadalaxara, and, proceeding to Ocano, cut off its retreat to Cuenca. We apprehend, however, that the Spanish army did not mean to retreat to Cuenca, which lies to the eastward, but that it was proceeding, and did proceed, south west, in the direction of the Sierra Morena, probably to Toledo.

The bulletins add, that the divisions of Milhaud and Lasalle were ordered to advance on Portugal by Talavera de la Reyna, that the English were flying on every side, and that the division of Lasalle having fallen in with sixteen English stragglers, put them all to the sword. The straggiers here alluded to, and thus barbarously massacred, were probably some sick of General Hope's division, which had advanced to the Escurial; and, as we have been given to understand, afterwards rejoined Gen. Moore's army. As to the alleged general flight of the English troops, the French statement is evidently a gasconade.

Spanish Accounts.

These are very confused; but the following private letter appears to contain the best and most interesting information relative to the entrance of the French into Madrid, &c.

"*Truxillo, Dec.* 15.—(The writer sets out with some accounts of the state of the Spanish armies.) Romana, after Blake's reverses, in which he acquired great glory, had united all the dispersed remnants of the army in Leon, amounting to 20,000 men, who were subsequently joined by the reserves of the Asturias and Gallicia, the whole making 35,000 men, of which 1200 were cavalry. The army of Estremadura, after its partial defeat at Burgos, fell back upon Samosierra, and covered that point. The troops that were in Madrid were ordered to proceed to Guadarama to defend that pass, and the reserve of Andalusia was ordered to proceed by forced marches to Madrid; it was also wished that Sir John Moore should march towards Madrid, to assist in defence of the capital, but Sir John refused to divide his troops. The letter then proceeds as follows:

"In the mean time we received intelligence of the battle of Tudela, and that Napoleon was marching to Madrid with his whole army, without concerning himself about Castanos or Saragossa. On the 26th it was resolved to fortify the capital, and to organise its inhabitants, as well as circumstances would admit, trusting that the posts of Samosierra and Guadarama would be able to maintain themselves until time was given for the arrival of Castanos, who was coming by way of Siguenza.

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"On the 28th, 29th, and 30th of Nov. the enemy attacked Samosierra with the utmost vigour, and with a succession of fresh troops. The garrison, after maintaining its ground, and repelling the enemy with great loss, on the 28th and 29th, was, on the 30th, unable to support the fatigue of further resistance; and after gallantly defending itself to the last moment, retreated in good order to Segovia. In consequence of this, the road to Madrid was open to the enemy; and accordingly advanced parties of their horse made their appearance on the 1st instant, in the environs of the city, which not having previously thought of constructing fortifications until the 26th of the preceding month, was in a condition which you may easily imagine; and every one being employed in erecting bulwarks, palisades and other works, there was no time to organize the inhabitants; in addition to which, it is to be considered that the troops of Samosierra, who were advancing from Segovia by Guadarama, and those also of the latter post, could not arrive until the 3d. Castanos likewise found his march towards the capital cut off, and there were in Madrid only 7000 or 8000 veteran soldiers. Nevertheless the people, undismayed, expressed their determination to prefer total ruin to capitulation. The enemy, in considerable force, attacked the gates of Fuencarral, Toros, and St Bernardino, in the morning of the 2d, but they were gallantly repulsed with considerable loss.

"In the evening, and during the whole night of the 2d, the enemy attacked with a considerable quantity of artillery, the gate of Alcala and the Retiro. They were unable to make themselves masters of the former; but the Retiro, in consequence of continued attacks from the preceding evening, fell into their hands at 11 o'clock in the morning of the 3d, with a most dreadful loss on the part of the enemy. The Junta of Armament, taking these circumstances into consideration, and having received the unexpected intelligence that the English troops were retreating upon Portugal, considered all attempts at defence useless—as, on account of the reinforcements which were daily joining the French army, resistance could have no other result than that of the total destruction of the capital, and the loss of twenty thousand troops composing the army already in the city, and those who were that day expected to arrive from Segovia and Guadarama. From these motives, the white flag was hoisted, and the troops evacuated the city in the course of the evening and night, by the gates of Segovia and Toledo. The people, notwithstanding the determination of the Junta, caused the white flag to be lowered, and persisted in the intention of defending themselves.

"On the 4th, there were various attacks by the enemy at different gates, but in all of them they were repulsed. Meanwhile the enemy fortified themselves at Retiro; and the people, being without leaders or regular troops, retreated gradually to their own houses.

"The state of affairs since is the most surprising and unacountable ever heard of in the world. Up to the 9th, the French had not disarmed the inhabitants, but during the day sent strong detachments to occupy the gates, and in the evening all of them withdrew to the Retiro. The authority of the new King is not recognised by the city, which is entirely governed by its own Magistrates, without any interference on the part of the French. This fact may appear to you incredible; but it is undoubted, and no one is capable of giving any explanation of it.

"Of the 22,000 troops who were in the capital, 12,000 have proceeded, under the command of Morla, to join Castanos; and 10,000, under that of Galluzo, to the bridge of Almaran, which is fortifying in order to cover this province.

"General Don Benito San Juan has been put to death by his troops at Talavera de la Reyna, and his dead body dragged along the road. This officer commanded at Samosierra; and it must be admitted, that in the defence of that post his conduct was in every respect satisfactory, notwithstanding his being compelled to abandon it. But, according to report, the cause of his unfortunate fate was his having refused to enter Madrid with his troops, on the 3d, alleging that such a step would end in the certain destruction of all of them.—Upon this subject he had some altercation with General Heredia, in consequence of which the misinformed soldiers committed this gross enormity and injustice on this brave officer."

The first accounts relative to Madrid stated that that city had surrendered at discretion. But we learn from Madrid Gazettes of more recent dates, that it surrendered, not at discretion, but upon capitulation. The terms are in substance as follow:

"No religion but the Roman Catholic religion to be legally tolerated. Liberty and security to the lives and property of the citizens, including the secular and regular ecclesiastics, with the respect due to churches, &c. also of military officers, &c. They may remove if they chuse. No prosecutions for political opinions or writings. By the 5th article it is provided, that no other contributions shall be exacted, beyond the ordinary ones that have hitherto been paid; that the laws, customs, and courts of justice, shall be preserved in their present constitution. The troops shall leave their arms and cannon. The armed peasants shall also leave their arms. The individuals that had enlisted among the troops of the line four months ago, are freed from their engagements, and the rest remain prisoners of war until regularly exchanged. The public debts and arrangements of the State shall be faithfully discharged. Generals may continue in the capital, and preserve their rank, or quit it if they please."

It will be observed, that to the article providing that "no other contribution," &c. and we believe all that follow, the answer is, "Granted, until the kingdom undergo its definitive organization."—There is not one word about King Joseph, nor of the Bayonne Junta, nor of *their* definitive organization, nor of that constitution there boasted as so full of freedom, and so likely to produce permanent prosperity to the country. This definitive organization alludes, no doubt, to the change which he threatened in his proclamation after the capture of Madrid, that he would place the crown of Spain upon his own head, and fix another for his brother,—and that other will be Portugal.

The Supreme Junta have published the following strong protest against the capitulation:

"Spaniards—The hired emissaries of the tyrant, with the design of misleading you, and bringing the Supreme Governing Junta of the kingdom into dispute, spread reports that the latter have approved the capitulation of Madrid. This sovereign body feel it to be their duty to contradict rumours, the object and tendency of which is to sow distrust between the Government and the people, and to produce general discouragement and anarchy, and to expose to contempt the sacred oath of your representatives. Spaniards, the Supreme Junta, whose motto is 'Death or Liberty,' are far from approving of the capitulation of any town. That which recognizes the usurper, and submits to the law of the tyrant, is not Spanish—it is an enemy. These are the sentiments of the Supreme Junta—sentiments which they will never belie, in word or deed; and whatever you may be told by the partisans of despotism, those vile wretches who sacrifice to a miserable self-interest the sacred rights of their country, be assured that their reports are calumnies—snares laid for you by the tyrant, to entangle you in the mazes of his infernal policy. The country you have sworn to defend, the religion wherein you have sworn to die, the spouses and offspring you have sworn to protect, a captive King whom you have sworn to rescue—all demand the fulfilment of your promise. And ye, brave inhabitants of Madrid, who refused your assent to a shameful capitulation, and rising superior to others invested with the command, and even to yourselves, preferred death to misery and slavery, persevere in your generous resolution. The momentary occupation of the buildings of the city by the enemy is of no importance, whilst they are not masters of your hearts. Continue to resist them in the very bosoms of your families; place no confidence in their deceitful professions; reflect that to every people they have promised happiness, and all they have plunged into misery. The Junta, who watch over your destiny, will cause numerous reinforcements to march to that unfortunate capital.—They have not forgotten you; no! keep alive your hopes, retain your bravery and firmness, and your deliverance will be the more glorious, as the danger you have encountered has been great."

We regret to learn from the Spanish papers, a circumstance which must prove highly detrimental to the cause of the Spaniards.—It appears that strong suspicions

picions are now entertained of the loyalty of some of their military leaders, whose character stood high in their opinion when they first took up arms against their invaders.

The former services of General Morla should, it might be supposed, place him far above the suspicion of disaffection; yet it has been repeatedly asserted in the Spanish letters and papers, that at that very interview in which he was so grossly insulted by Bonaparte, he sold himself to the tyrant, and that he wrote a letter to Cadiz, "impressing the folly of making any further resistance to the power of the French, which was invincible, expatiating at the same time on the generosity and goodness of the Emperor Bonaparte, and his brother Joseph; and above all, cautioning them against the English, who could now only endeavour to carry off their fleet." But the circumstance of Morla's name being affixed to the capitulation of Madrid, is considered as a conclusive proof of his treachery, and certainly it wears very much the air of a transaction secretly concluded in the imperial tent, as it bears date the 4th Dec. when he could scarcely have had time to consult any of the authorities in the city. Still, however, we want proof of Morla's treachery.

Another officer of high fame (General Castanos) has also been charged with treason, but the case is widely different from that of Morla. Here we have an accuser, and a direct charge. The accuser is Gen O'Neill, who commanded the left wing of the Spanish army in the battle of Tudela, and who has published an account of it. He attributes the defeat of the Spaniards to Castanos, who drew off the centre at the moment when the left wing was completely victorious. It will be remembered, that according to the statement given by the French themselves, they succeeded by a movement against the centre of the Spanish army, which enabled them to interpose a force between the two wings.—General O'Neill says, that had Castanos "ordered the centre of the army to sustain us, without doubt it would have been one of the most glorious days for the arms of our King of any recorded in the history of the war."—Castanos, it is said, has since been removed from the command of the army, which has been given to the Duke del Infantado; and the former, it is said, is now on his trial at Seville.

The Spanish papers contain a letter from Gen. Vives, giving the particulars of some successful operations of the Spaniards in Catalonia. It states that, on the 26th of Nov. a general attack took place on all the posts occupied by the enemy, without the limits of Barcelona, from all of which he was immediately dislodged, and compelled to take refuge under the guns of the fortress, with the loss of six or eight pieces of artillery, and some magazines of ammunition, stores, &c. At the same time a firing was commenced from the right and centre of the line, and the enemy were repulsed as far as the walls of Barcelona, from which it will not be an easy task for them to advance again.

We learn, however, from the French bulletins, that Gen. St Cyr had driven the Spaniards from before Barcelona, and had joined Gen. Duhesme, and that the French force in Catalonia now amounted to 40,000 men. The bulletins further add, that the garrison of Rosas, amounting to 2000 men, had surrendered to the French, the British men of war stationed there not being able to give them any further relief.

The following bulletin was issued from the French army at Madrid previous to its march against Sir John Moore's army.

"*Madrid, Dec.* 19.—His Majesty this day reviewed the army which is at Madrid, with all its equipage and appointments. Sixty thousand men, 150 pieces of cannon, more than 1500 carts loaded with biscuit and brandy, formed an assemblage formidable in every respect. The right of the army was stationed on Charmartin, and the left stretched beyond Madrid. The Duke of Belluno still continues at Toledo with the whole of his corps. The Duke of Dantzic, with the whole of his corps, still continues at Talavera de la Reyna. The 8th corps has arrived at Burgos. General St Cyr is forming his junction at Barcelona with General Duhesme. Our posts of cavalry are clearing the roads to the borders of Andalusia. The Emperor has given the army a few days of repose. Very fine fortifications are carrying on upon the heights of Madrid. Six thousand men are employed on these works.

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The small besieging train, composed of the 24-pounders and of small mortars, is arrived. There have been found at Talavera de la Reyna, about 60 men in the hospitals, two or three hundred saddles, and some remains of magazines, belonging to the English troops."

It appears that Marshal Soult was detached to Leon, with about 16,000 men, to reconnoitre the English army, and that Sir John Moore had formed a plan to cut off this division, before any reinforcements should arrive from Madrid. The difficulties of the country, however, and the bad state of the weather, seem to have frustrated this scheme. We are told that Soult's expedition was a feint, to draw on Sir John Moore, in order to favour a general attack by Bonaparte in person. Be this as it will, the British cavalry have had some sharp and successful skirmishes with that of the French. Sir John's report of his operations was published in the London Gazette of the 9th, as follows:—

Downing Street, Jan. 10. 1809.

Dispatches, from which the following are extracts, were on the 8th inst. recieved at the office of Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, from Lieut.-General Sir John Moore, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces employed in Spain.

"*Benevente, Dec.* 28. 1808.

"Since I had the honour to address you upon the 16th from Toro, the army has been almost constantly marching through snow, and with cold that has been very intense. The weather, within these few days, has turned to rain, which is much more uncomfortable than the cold, and has rendered the roads almost impassable. On the 21st the army reached Sahagun; it was necessary to halt there, in order to refresh the men, and on account of provisions. The information I received was, that Marshal Soult was at Saldana with about 16,000 men, with posts along the river from Guarda to Carriton.

"The army was ordered to march in two columns, at eight o'clock on the night of the 23d, to force the bridge at Carriton, and from thence to proceed to Saldana. At six o'clock that evening, I received information that considerable reinforcements had arrived at Carriton from Palencia, and a letter from the Marquis de la Romana informed me that the French were advancing from Madrid either to Valladolid or Salamanca. It was evident that it was too late to prosecute the attempt upon Soult, that I must be satisfied with the diversion I had occasioned, and that I had no time to lose to secure my retreat.

"The next morning Lieut.-General Hope, with his own division and that of Lieut.-Gen. Fraser, marched to Majorga. I sent Sir David Baird with his division to pass the river at Valmira, and followed Lieut.-Gen. Hope on the 25th with the reserve and the light brigades, by Majorga and Calderas, to Benevente. The cavalry under Lord Paget followed the reserve on the 26th; both the latter corps entered this place yesterday. We continue our march on Astorga. Generals Hope and Fraser are already gone on; Sir David Baird proceeds tomorrow from Valencia; and I shall leave this with the reserve at the same time; Lord Paget will remain with the cavalry, to give us notice of the approach of the enemy. Hitherto their infantry have not come up, but they are near, and their cavalry is round us in great numbers; they are checked by our cavalry, which have obtained, by their spirit and enterprise, an ascendancy over that of the French, which nothing but great superiority of numbers on their part will get the better of.

"The diversion made by our march on Sahagun, though at great risk to ourselves, has been complete. It remains to be seen what advantage the Spaniards in the south will be able to take of it; but the march of the French on Badajoz was stopped when its advanced guard had reached Talavera de la Reina, and every thing disposeable is now turned in this direction.

"The only part of the army which has been hitherto engaged with the enemy is the cavalry, and it is impossible for me to say too much in their praise. I mentioned to your Lordship, in my letter of the 16th, the success Brigadier-Gen. Stewart had met with in defeating a detachment of cavalry at Rueda.—Since that, few days have passed without his taking or killing different parties of the French, generally superior in force to those which attacked them. On the march to Sahagun, Lord Paget had information of 600 or 700 cavalry being

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in that town. He marched on the night of the 20th from some villages where he was posted in front of the enemy at Majorga, with the 10th and 15th hussars. The 10th marched straight to the town, whilst Lord Paget, with the 15th, endeavoured to turn it. Unfortunately he fell in with a patrole, one of whom escaped and gave the alarm. By this means the French had time to form on the outside of the town, before Lord Paget got round. He immediately charged them, beat them, and took from 140 to 150 prisoners, amongst whom were two Lieutenant Colonels and 11 officers, with the loss on our part of six or eight men, and perhaps 20 wounded.

"There have been taken by the cavalry from 400 to 500 French, besides a considerable number killed;—this since we began our march from Salamanca.—On his march from Sahagun, on the 20th, Lord Paget, with two squadrons of the 10th, attacked a detachment of cavalry at Majorga, killed 20, and took above 100 prisoners. Our cavalry is very superior in quality to any the French have; and the right spirit has been infused into them by the example and instruction of their two leaders, Lord Paget and Brig.-Gen. Stewart."

"*Astorga, Dec.* 31. 1808.

"I arrived here yesterday; Lieut.-Gen. Fraser, with his division, will be at Villa Franca this day, and will proceed on to Lugo. Lieut.-General Hope, with his division, stopped yesterday two leagues from this, and proceeds this morning, followed by Sir David Baird. The two flank brigades go by the road to Penferada. I shall follow, with the reserve and cavalry, to Villa Franca, either this night or to-morrow morning, according as I hear of the approach of the French. The morning I marched from Benevente, seven squadrons of Bonaparte's guards passed the river at a ford above the bridge. They were attacked by Brig.-Gen. Stewart, at the head of the piquets of the 18th and 3d German light dragoons, and driven across the ford. Their colonel, a general of division, Lefebvre, was taken, together with about 70 officers and men. The affair was well contested. The number with which Brig.-Gen. Stewart attacked were inferior to the French; it is the corps of the greatest character in their army; but the superiority of the British was, I am told, very conspicuous. I enclose, for your Lordship's satisfaction, Lord Paget's report of it."

Benevente, Dec. 29.

"Sir—I have the honour to inform you, that about nine o'clock this morning, I received a report that the enemy's cavalry was in the act of crossing the river at the ford near the bridge. I immediately sent down the piquets of the night under Lieut.-Col. Otway, of the 18th. Having left orders that the cavalry should repair to their alarm posts, I went forward to reconnoitre, and found four squadrons of the imperial guard forming and skirmishing with the piquets, and other cavalry in the act of passing. I sent for the 10th hussars, who having arrived, Brigadier-General Stewart immediately placed himself at the head of the piquets, and, with the utmost gallantry, attacked. The 10th hussars supported in the most perfect order. The result of the affair, as far as I have yet been able to collect, is about 80 killed, 25 wounded, 70 prisoners, and about the same number of horses.

"It is impossible for me to avoid speaking in the highest terms of all those engaged. Lieut.-Col. Otway and Major Bagwell headed the respective night piquets. The latter is slightly wounded. The utmost zeal was conspicuous in the whole of my Staff; and I had many volunteers from head-quarters, and other officers of your army. Amongst the prisoners is the General of division Lefebvre, (who commands the cavalry of the imperial guard,) and two Captains. Our loss is, I fear, nearly 50 men killed and wounded. I will send a return the moment I can collect the reports.

"I have forwarded the prisoners to Baniza. On the other side of the river the enemy formed again, and at this instant three guns of Capt. Donovan's troop arrived, which did considerable execution." PAGET.

PORTUGAL.

We are concerned to find that the northern provinces of Portugal have been in an unsettled state, on account of some market regulations issued by the Bishop. The British troops who are stationed in that quarter, have been exposed

posed to some expression of the public dissatisfaction, in consequence of their supporting the Provisional Government. It required, we understand, all the authority and influence of the Bishop of Oporto and Sir Robert Wilson, who commands the English garrison, to restrain the populace from outrage.

The following proclamation was issued on the occasion.—

PROCLAMATION.

By the Intendant-General of Police.

"Portuguese!—Where does your fury transport you? Do you suppose that the English are become French? No, my dear countrymen, the English are not come here in the character of conquerors, as the Frenchmen did; they come to free us from the slavery that oppressed us. If we deny this truth, we must be reproached as an ungrateful people. The English did not enter Portugal from any motives of ambition: their motives are more generous, wise, and politic: They know very well that views of aggrandisement always tend to destroy the equilibrium that forms the fundamental law of nations. What Great Britain aims at is only the restitution of all countries to their lawful Sovereigns.—Ah, incomparable George, how great will be thy glory in future times! Where is the Sovereign in Europe that does not at present owe his crown to thee? Thy name shall ever shine in the Portuguese annals——Excuse then, Oh mighty King, the indiscreet zeal of a people, who love their Sovereign, and whose feelings are partly analogous to thy views.—Remain quiet then, O ye inhabitants of the most faithful and loyal city in Portugal; it is to you, ye inhabitants of Porto, that I speak, for those honourable epithets are indisputably your right. Consider that the glorious cause which you have undertaken can only be obstructed and retarded by vain and tumultuous mobs. This is what the common enemy wishes for, and a civil war would only retard their total destruction. Let us then unite ourselves to our faithful allies, the English and the Spaniards, in order to overthrow that hellish monster. The union of these three nations will scorn all Frenchmen's threats, their intrigues, and perfidy.—We shall then have the glory of being instrumental in the speedy overthrow of the tyrant, in bringing about a general peace, and in restoring our august Prince to his lawful throne. This is the just cause that calls aloud for your vengeance, and in which you ought to display all your courage, your love, and your fidelity. Long live Portugal; long live Great Britain: long live Spain. "J. F. R. G."

Oporto, Oct. 31.

The accounts from this quarter since are very satisfactory. The whole country was not only in a state of subordination, but the effects of the energy lately displayed by the Government had begun to be felt all over the kingdom. The disaffected and suspected were every where taken into custody; and the people were making the most active exertions for their own defence, and for the common cause.

The Portugueze Government has issued a proclamation calling upon the whole nation, from 15 to 60, to rise *en masse* for the defence of their country, and to oppose an insurmountable barrier against the French. Another has been issued, requiring the whole people to arm themselves in every manner in their power, and especially with pikes of six or seven feet in length. The limited levies, formerly ordered, are, however, we believe, far from being completed.

Gen. Sir John Cradock arrived at Lisbon on the 12th Dec. in the Lavinia frigate, to take the command of the British army, which amounted to about 9000 men. We understand he was to march for Spain about the end of that month.

SWEDEN AND RUSSIA.

The gallant Swedes have at length been obliged to abandon Finland to the superior force of the invaders. The following is the last dispatch from General Klesker, commanding the northern Finnish army, to his Swedish Majesty, of date 24th November:—

"Your Majesty's army, under my command, has since retreated to Pyhajocki and Yppiri, where the Russians formed an attack on the rear, and thus compelled the army to fall back to Parjocki, and took on the 17th a position near Sykajocki. Rivolax and Pausola were occupied by our troops; but in con-

consequence of the enemy's corps being reinforced to 20,000 men, and furnished with sixty pieces heavy ordnance, and your Majesty's army having been reduced to 7000 men by losses in the field and sickness, it became imspossible to maintain our position, and I thought it advisable to open again a negotiation for an armistice, the result of which was the convention which I hereby have the honour to lay at your Majesty's feet."

This convention we need say nothing of, but that it is a full engagement on the part of the Swedes to evacuate the whole of Finland. By an additional article it was proposed, that the armistice between the two armies should continue for a month after the Swedes had passed the Finnish frontier, or until the 12th January 1809; 15 days notice of its cessation to be given. The Russian General replied, that although as Commander in chief he must decline the conclusion of a formal armistice, yet he engaged his word of honour that he would not recommence hostile operations against the Swedes till 14 days after their army should have taken up the positions stipulated in the convention.

It appears from private letters, that the people in Sweden are no way depressed by the loss of Finland; one of them says:—"The terms of the convention are very honourable to the Swedes, considering the state of the two armies. The loss of Finland during this war has long been expected, and the above intelligence has, therefore, not occasioned the sensation here which might have been supposed. I beg you will not allow yourself to be alarmed by any foolish reports of the Russians penetrating farther into Sweden."

We have likewise received a copy of the report made by the Governor of Bornholm, giving the following account of a recent bombardment of the fortress of Christianhoe, in that island, by the English:—

"On the 24th November two British ships of the line, one of them a three decker, a frigate, a brig, and three bombs, each carrying two mortars, were descried from the heights. The wind south-west. About seven o'clock the bombs took a station about 400 yards from the east-side of the fortress, and he, at half past eleven, had thrown 300 shells. At nine o'clock the large ships advanced in a line, and, after repeated discharges on the fortress, passed out of reach of our fire to the eastward, the wind continuing from the south. When the vessels had ceased firing, they moved to the north-east of the fortress, and departed. None of the garrison were killed, but six Swedes and a woman were killed by a shell which fell in the prison. The Commandant Konivas wounded in the legs; six soldiers and three strangers were likewise wounded. It is admitted that the fortress was much damaged, as were several ships in the harbour."

We cannot expect any further accounts from the Baltic or Sweden for some time, as the ice has set strongly in in the Sound and at Gottenburgh.

Naval Intelligence.

The Gazette contains a dispatch from Lord Collingwood, containing an account of the services of the Imperieuse, Lord Cochrane, on the coast of Languedoc. The dispatch and enclosures are in substance as follow:—

The first enclosure is a laconic letter from Lord Cochrane, dated Imperieuse, Gulph of Lyons, Sept. 28. as follows:—"With varying opposition, but unvaried success, the newly constructed semaphoric telegraphs, which are of the utmost consequence to the safety of the numerous convoys that pass along the coast of France, have been blown up, and completely demolished, together with their telegraph-houses, 14 barracks of the gens d'armes, one battery, and the strong tower on the lake Fratignan. To a number of officers (whom Lord C. enumerates) is due whatever credit may arise from such mischief, and for having with so small a force drawn about 2000 troops from the important fortress of Figueras in Spain, to the defence of their own coast. We had a man singed in blowing up a battery. The French had a commanding officer of troops killed, with many others not known."

The other enclosure is a letter from Capt. Rodgers, of his Majesty's ship Kent, dated August 2. containing the details of a gallant action by the boats of the Kent and Wizard, which we cannot

not abridge;—it is as follows;—"I beg leave to acquaint you, that yesterday, running along the coast from Genoa towards Cape del Melle, we discovered a convoy of 10 sail of coasters deeply laden, under the protection of a gun-boat, at anchor close to the beach abreast of the town of Noli; and as there appeared a fair prospect of bringing them out by a prompt attack, before the enemy had time to collect his force, I instantly determined to send in the boats of the Kent and Wizard; and as there was but little wind, I directed Capt. Ferris, of the Wizard, to tow in and cover the boats, which immediately put off, and with great expedition soon towed her close to the vessels, when it was found impossible to bring them out without landing, most of them being fastened to the shore by ropes from their keels and mast-heads; the boats therefore pulled to the beach with great resolution, exposed to the fire of two guns in the bow of the gun-boat, two field pieces placed in a grove which flanked the beach, a heavy gun in front of the town, and a continued fire of musketry from the houses; but these were no check to the ardour and intrepidity of British seamen and marines, who leaped from the boats, and rushed upon the enemy with a fearless zeal that was not to be resisted.

"The gun in front of the town was soon taken and spiked by Lieut. Chasman, second of the Kent, who commanded the seamen, and Lieut. Hanlon, of the royal marines; and the enemy, who had drawn up a considerable force of regular troops in the grove to defend the two field-pieces, was dislodged by Captain Rea, who commanded the royal marines, and Lieut. Grant of that corps, who took possession of the field-pieces, and brought them off. In the mean time, Lieutenants Lindsay and Moresby of the Kent, and Lieut. Bisset of the Wizard, who had equally distinguished themselves in driving the enemy from the beach, were actively employed in taking possession of the gun-boat, and freeing the vessels from their fasts to the shore; and I had soon the satisfaction to see our people embark, and the whole of the vessels coming out under the protecting fire of the Wizard, which, by the judicious conduct of Captain Ferris, contributed very essentially to keep the enemy in check, both in the advance and retreat of the boats. We had only two men killed. The enemy left many dead on the ground. The gun-boat was a national vessel, with a complement of 45 men." A postscript mentions, that the boats of the same vessels had brought out, without loss, from under the guns of a fort near Leghorn, where they had taken shelter, three laden vessels, and burnt a fourth, which was aground.

The Gazette also contains dispatches from Admiral Cochrane, in the West Indies, announcing the following captures by his cruizers:—By the Circe frigate, after an action of 12 or 15 minutes, under the protection of a battery, which she gained before the Circe came up, the Palineur French national brig, of 14 24-pounder carronades, and two six pounder guns. She had but 79 men on board, most of whom were troops of the 82d regiment. We had one man killed and one wounded, the enemy seven killed and eight wounded.—By the Pompee, after a long chace, the Pylade, French corvette, of 14 24-pounder carronades and two long nine-pounders, and 109 men, three years old, in perfect good state, fit for his Majesty's service, and the fastest sailer the French have in those seas.

The Gazette also announces the follow gallant capture by the Onyx sloop, Captain Gill, who carried his prize to Hull Roads:

SIR—"I beg to inform you, that on the morning of the 1st Jan. at daylight, when in lat. 53. 30. long. 3. we discovered a strange brig on the lee-bow, standing to the southward, on which we made the private signal. She immediately showed Dutch colours, and hove to, as if prepared for battle. We kept our wind until eight o'clock, when being perfectly ready, we bore down, and brought her to close action. The enemy attempted several times to rake us, but, from our superior sailing, we were enabled to foil every attempt. At half past ten she struck her colours, being much cut up in her sails and rigging, and having most of her guns disabled by the superior fire kept up by the Onyx, which, considering the very heavy sea, displayed a cool and steady conduct, far beyond any thing I could expect from so young a ship's company, and

and merits my warmest commendations. She proved to be the Dutch national brig Manly, formerly British, and captured by the Dutch in the river Ems. She mounts twelve 18-pounder carronades, and four long brass 6-pounders, with a complement of 94 men, commanded by Capt.-Lieut. J. W. Heneyman, of the Dutch navy.

"I am happy to say our loss is trifling, having only three wounded, and the enemy five killed and six wounded. I feel more pleasure in announcing her capture, as she sailed from the Texel, in company with another brig, for the sole purpose of annoying and intercepting our trade with Heligoland. She has made one small capture from Embden, laden with oats, supposed to be for England."

The following particulars respecting the capture of his Majesty's schooner Rook were communicated in a letter from the master, who succeeded Lieut. Lawrence in the command :—

"The Rook sailed from Plymouth with dispatches for Jamaica, and after taking in a quantity of specie, sailed again for England on the 15th of August. On the 18th of Aug. at day light, she fell in with two French schooners, and immediately cleared for action; on the largest vessel coming alongside with English colours, and not answering when hailed, but immediately hoisting French colours, Lieutenant Lawrence shot the French captain, when a most desperate action commenced; after an hour's hard fighting, Lieutenant L. received his last wound by a musket-ball, and the Rook was immediately carried by boarding, the French officers repeatedly calling to the men to give no quarter. Mr Stewart, the master, received seven most desperate wounds with a cutlass, of which he recovered, but died afterwards of the yellow fever. Mr George Reid, an officer in the Royal Artillery, after 20 years service in Jamaica, returning to his native country in the Rook, with a very considerable property, was inhumanly killed by the enemy in boarding. The survivors were stripped naked, put in their boat, and turned adrift, but by the exertions of four, who were not wounded, they reached land, and were most hospitably received by the natives. The Rook was so much damaged that the enemy set fire to her."

We have some particulars of the loss of the Crescent frigate, in a letter to Mr John Munro, Quartermaster of the Forfarshire Militia, from his son, Mr John Munro, late master's mate on board the Crescent. They are in substance as follows :—

"The Crescent was wrecked off Jutland. The Master, Mr Weaver of the Marines, Mr Masson, Mr Lavender, Mr Houghton senior, and Mr Walker the boatswain, are the only officers saved; all the rest perished; only 53 men were saved. We are treated well, and I shall endeavour to send this by a vessel going with prisoners. We expect to be sent to Weiburgh in a few days, and hope we shall be exchanged soon. I was saved in the jolly-boat. It was wonderful how Mr Weaver escaped on the raft, with Mr Lavender and Mr Masson, midshipmen. They were often washed off the raft by the sea breaking over them, but recovered themselves, and cleared the ship, when in the greatest danger. Their exertions were great. The Captain ordered Mr Weaver to take charge. Please publish the following list of the officers lost, for the information of their friends :—Capt. Temple, Lieut. Kerwin, Lieut. Maclean, Lieut. Stokes, R. N.; Lieut. Snodie, Royal Marines; Mr Hosier, pursuer; Mr Rolff, surgeon; Mess. Anson, Wallace, Haker, O'Donnel, Willis, Wytte, Houghton jun. Spurgeon, Knight, midshipmen; Mr Colter, carpenter; Mr Williams, gunner; Mr Bradford, passenger; one child and six women; besides 191 seamen and marines. All that went on the second raft perished. The ship struck at ten o'clock at night on the 6th Dec. and went to pieces about five next evening. We arrived here (Oldburgh) the third day, and met with great kindness. The exertions of the officers and men, from the time the ship struck till she went to pieces, are beyond description. Two pilots were drowned."

The brig Carnation, of 18 guns, was lost, after a severe action, in which she accidentally run ashore under the guns of some batteries at Martinique, when she was taken possession of by her enemy, le Palineur, of 18 guns, which also has since been taken by his Majesty's ship Circe, and carried into Antigua. Every officer on board the Carnation was killed.

SCOT-

Scottish Chronicle.

HIGH COURT OF JUCTICIARY.

ON Monday Dec. 12. came on the trial of James Holland, private soldier in the 6th or Inniskilling dragoons, accused of robbing John Hay, tenant in Duncanlaw in East Lothian, on the evening of Friday the 18th of November last.

John Hay in Duncanlaw, the principal witness, stated, that he was at Haddington market on the above day, and left it about five in the afternoon, in company with James Cunningham in Barra; that about half a mile from the town, his horse was seized by the bridle, by a man who demanded his money, to which he answered, *that surely the person must be in jest.* Upon this the demand was repeated with a threat, if he did not comply, to blow out his brains, when he immediately received a blow on the left temple, which brought him to the ground, and he remembered nothing after this until he felt himself pulled along upon his back to a sort of rising ground, on the side of the road, where he found his head among thorns. He still felt the hand of a man dragging him, and began to struggle; the man sprung back, and put his hand under the witness's great coat. Upon this, he seized the man by the collar, and found by the hardness of it, that he was a soldier. A struggle then ensued, in the course of which, the soldier pulling more violently at the witness, the latter got upon his feet, when the soldier struck him several hard blows, and got his leg behind that of the witness, who immediately fell over, and pitched with his head upon the road, the soldier falling above him. The witness then laid hold of him with both his hands, and kept him down upon his back, in which situation they struggled for some time, until the witness, in trying to get upon his legs, allowed the soldier to get from under him, and they both rose, when another scuffle took place; the soldier striking the witness many severe blows, and swearing that his accomplices would come up and butcher him. He then succeeded in driving the soldier into a ditch, got above him, and called out to Mr Cunningham to secure his man. He then heard horses feet, and called out for assistance, as a man had been attempting to rob and murder him. Upon this James Hay in Sherriffside, and Wm. Simpson in Redhill, who had left Haddington a short time after the witness, came forward and seized the soldier. The witness asked if he had any pistol, to which he answered, that he had only a stick. A cart having then come up, they procured a rope, with which they tied the prisoner's hands, carried him to Haddington, and gave information to the Procurator-Fiscal. The witness then missed the chain and seal of his watch, the chain was broken from the watch, the fragments of the last link being found in his watch pocket. He swore to the person of the prisoner.

James Cunningham agreed with the former witness as to leaving Haddington on the evening of the 18th Nov. after passing the Nungate toll, he was attacked and knocked off his horse; and being quite insensible, recollected nothing of what passed farther, than having heard Mr Hay call out to him *to secure his man.*

James Hay and *Wm. Simpson* concurred in stating, that when riding along the road, they heard John Hay call out *murder*, when they rode up to him, and assisted in securing the prisoner, put him in a cart which was passing, and carried him to Haddington jail.

A declaration emitted by the prisoner at Haddington was read, which simply stated, that he had got so drunk at Haddington on the day libelled, that he recollected nothing after leaving it, until he found himself upon the cart.

The Lord Justice Clerk addressed the Jury in a long speech, and stated, that the question of the robbery depended entirely upon the fact being proven, whether the prisoner had actually robbed Mr Hay of his watch-chain and seal. If the evidence had not established that essential point to their satisfaction,

tion, there was another, about which there could be no doubt, namely, that the assault was made as libelled, with an intention to rob. He should therefore leave both these points to their own judgment.

Next day, the Jury returned a verdict, finding the pannel not guilty of the robbery, but guilty of the assault, with an intention to rob.

The Lord Justice Clerk, after a strong admonition to the prisoner, then pronounced the highest sentence the law allows in such cases, that he be transported beyond seas for life.

Dec. 26. The Court proceeded to the trial of Robert Wright, *alias* John Handy, accused of theft, and of being habit and repute a thief. The indictment stated, that on the 2d December 1807, the prisoner stole from the warehouse of James Aitken, carrier between Edinburgh and Glasgow, in the Grassmarket of Edinburgh, a parcel addressed to James Budge, merchant in Anstruther, containing various articles of linen and cotton goods. The prisoner pled *Not Guilty.*

The carrier's clerk and porter were examined, who concurred in stating, that the parcel stolen from the warehouse was directed, not to James Budge, but to John Budge, merchant in Anstruther.

Upon this the Counsel for the Crown declined to proceed farther in the trial; and the jury having, by direction of the Lord Justice-Clerk, returned a verdict of *Not Proven*, the prisoner was dismissed simpliciter from the bar.

Dec. 27. Came on the trial of Grizel Johnston, lately residing at Port Seton, for breaking into the washing house of the Rev. Dr Hamilton, at Gladsmuir, and stealing several articles therefrom, being at the time under sentence of banishment from the county of Haddington, as a person of bad fame and a thief.—The prisoner pled *Guilty;* and the Jury found her *Guilty* accordingly, and the Court sentenced her to be transported beyond seas for seven years.

Jan. 13. Came on the trial of Thomas Nielson, late servant to Lieut.-Colonel Wauchope, of the Edinburgh militia, for opening by means of a skeleton key, the drawer of his master, and stealing money, &c. therefrom. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and the jury having returned their verdict accordingly, the Court sentenced him to be transported beyond seas for life.

Jan. 16. Came on the trial of John M'Intyre shoemaker, Andrew Stewart tailor, and Robert Stewart journeyman bookbinder, all in Edinburgh, accused of breaking into the work shop of Peter More, calico glazer in Edinburgh, on the night of the first November last, and stealing therefrom a number of webs of cotton cloth, &c.

The prisoners having pleaded *Not Guilty*, the prosecutor proceeded to the evidence.

Peter More, calico glazer in Edinburgh, stated, that he takes in goods to be glazed; that about the end of October last, he received from Samuel Somerville and Co. 27 pieces of white calico, together with 12 pieces from Gilchrist and Co. merchants in Edinburgh, in order to be dressed. On the morning of the Wednesday preceding the fast day in November 1808, he was told by one of his servants that his shop had been broken into, and on going down, he found the shutter of one of the windows forced open, by breaking the iron bolt. Thirty pieces of calico were carried away. He missed also two green cloths, for covering the goods, and a black coat, silk vest, black breeches, and hat, which were deposited in an open trunk in his shop. The first time he heard of these goods was on the Friday following, when a Mr Ramsay, a slater, told him he believed he would be able to discover where they were to be found, by means of a Mrs Thom, in the Cowgate, who had been asked to buy some such cloth lately. After some difficulty, Mr More found Mrs Thom, who went with him to a house in Blackfriars wynd, where he found, concealed in a bed, a large quantity of goods, which, upon examination, proved to be his own. These goods he immediately dispatched to the Council-chamber by several porters, attended by one or two of the town-officers. He was examined there himself, upon which occasion he again looked particularly at the goods, and was satisfied they were his property. Certain goods were shewn him in Court, which he was certain were the same that he had deposited in his shop, and had afterwards seen in the house in Blackfriars wynd, having not

only

only the marks put upon them by Somerville and Co. but likewise a private mark of his own put on when he first recognised them. Twenty-five pieces were found in all, of which 24 were white calico, and one printed furniture.

Arch. Gilchrist, Wm. Gilchrist, and Samuel Somerville, identified their respective goods.

Margaret M'Donald proved the fact of a house having been hired by the prisoners from her in Skinner's close, to which the whole three occasionally resorted, and in particular, she remembers of seeing the whole of the prisoners together in the house, and a quantity of goods lying on the floor of a closet adjoining to the room. The acesss to the house was by a passage which led to those of other families.

Ann Thom, broker, College Wynd, stated, that on a Friday evening in November last, in the Sacrament week, Andrew Stewart, one of the prisoners, came and offered her cloth for sale, which he said was lying in a house at some distance. She accordingly accompanied him to a house in Blackfriars wynd, where she found all the prisoners together, with M'Intyre's wife and a young child. She was then told by Robert Stewart, that the cloth, which he said they had taken from the callender-house belonging to Mr More, was in an adjoining apartment. The next day, betwixt three and four in the afternoon, having previously told Mr Ramsay the slater of her intention, she went to M'Intyre's house, where she found Robert Stewart, who again asked if she would buy a web of cloth. M'Intyre and Andrew Stewart then proceeded with her to the house in Blackfriar's wynd, where she saw white calicos and printed furniture lying in a heap on the ground. M'Intyre informed her that they were divided into three shares, and having selected one piece from his own share, he sold it to her for 13s. which she paid to him. This piece she now identified. While in this room, one of the prisoners complained of a piece of the goods having been taken away, for which reason he said Robert Stewart ought not to be again entrusted with the key. She also heard M'Intyre say, that the goods were first in his house, and express great terror until they were removed.

Archibald Campbell, town-officer, stated, that in consequence of information of the house breaking, and the discovery of the goods in the house in Blackfriars Wynd, he went thither, accompanied by two constables, and seized a large quantity of goods, which he immediately sent to the Council-Chamber. He then proceeded to M'Intyre's house, where he apprehended the two Stewarts, and not suspecting M'Intyre, he dispatched him for the Guard, but, on his return, he judged it proper to apprehend him also. The goods were made up into sealed parcels at the Council-Chamber.

The prisoner's declarations were then read.—In their first declarations the two Stewarts denied the least knowledge of the circumstances proved by the evidence; but in their second declarations they confessed, that, after concerting the housebreaking, they had forced open the shutter of one of the windows of Mr More's warehouse, and afterwards opened a back-door, through which they had carried off the goods.

M'Intyre, in both of his declarations, denied the least share in the crime; asserting that he was quite intoxicated during the night on which it was said to have been committed, and did not recollect whether he left his house with the Stewarts or not; he confessed having seen several bundles of white goods laid down upon the floor of his house that night, as to which he asked the Stewarts where they had got them; and on their stating that they had taken them from More's, he answered, that he feared it would be a bad job for them.

The Lord Advocate then addressed the Jury for the Crown, and Mr James Moncrieff on the part of the prisoners; after which the Lord Justice-Clerk delivered a charge to the Jury, with his usual distinctness and candour.

The Jury returned their verdict next day, finding all the pannels *Guilty*, who, after an impressive speech from the Lord Justice-Clerk, were sentenced to be executed on Wednesday the 22d of February next.

They are all young men; the two Stewarts are brothers.

John Bird, guard of the Edinburgh and London mail coach, taken up some time since at Berwick, for abstracting

a shawl from a parcel, the property of Mr Spittal, haberdasher in Edinburgh, was tried at the sessions at Berwick, on Saturday the 14th of January, found guilty, and transported beyond seas for seven years.

EARTHQUAKES.—A shock of an earthquake was felt at Dunning, in Perthshire, on the 18th of January, about two o'clock in the morning. Mr Peter Martin, surgeon in Dunning, gives the following description of it:

"He was coming home at the time on horseback, when his attention was suddenly attracted by a seemingly subterraneous noise, and his horse immediately stopping, he perceived the sound to proceed from the north-west. After continuing for the space of half a minute, it became louder and louder, and apparently nearer, when, all of a sudden, the earth gave a perpendicular heave, and with a tremendous waving motion, seemed to roll in a south-east direction. The noise was greater during the shock than before it, and for some seconds after, it was so loud that it made the circumjacent mountains re-echo with the sound, after which, in the course of about half a minute, it gradually died away. At this time the atmosphere was calm, dense, and cloudy, and for some hours before and after there was not the least motion in the air. Fahrenheit's thermometer, when examined, about half an hour after the shock, indicated a temperature of 15 degrees below the freezing point of water. The preceding day was calm and cloudy; thermometer, eight A. M. 14. eight P. M. 13. The morning of the 18th was calm and cloudy, but the day broke up to sunshine; thermometer, eight A. M. 19, eight P. M. 16. This was a greater shock than that felt here on the 7th of September 1801, about six A. M. and had it been succeeded with another equally violent, it must have damaged the houses, but fortunately we have heard of no harm being done."

A letter from a gentleman residing at the Bridge of Allan, in the neighbourhood of Stirling, mentions that a smart shock of an earthquake was felt there on the same morning, between two and three o'clock. He says that it was so violent along the foot of the hills, as to make the tables and chairs rattle.

It is remarkable that a tremendous shock of an earthqnake was felt on Monday the 9th January, about half past-five in the morning, at Comrie near Crieff, more violent than any we have had since September 7. 1801. The noise attending it was loud, and greatly prolonged. During the time of the shock, the air was calm and serene. The moon, in her first quarter, shone bright, and the sky was afterwards covered with whitish clouds, roving rapidly from N.W. to S.E. The scene was magnificent, calculated alike to awaken the feelings of the man, and the devotion of the Christian.

The mortality bill of the city of Glasgow and suburbs for the year 1808 amounts to 3265; that for 1807 amounted to 2463, being an increase in the burials of last year of 802.—This arises chiefly from the great mortality which took place last year by the measles. In the city and suburbs 805 died of this disease last year; whereas, in 1807, the number in the city was only 33, and in the suburbs about as many. It is worthy of remark, that, in the Town's Hospital, where 48 were affected with measles, only 3 died; and that the small-pox, formerly the most destructive disease incident to infants, has now in that place almost subsided. In the year 1795, there died in Glasgow, of the small pox, 265, and last year only 14.

Cow-Pox.—Nine hundred and fifty-one children were vaccinated gratis, at that useful and excellent institution the Edinburgh Public Dispensary, during the course of last year, and since that great discovery, the whole number vaccinated at this Dispensary amounts to nine thousand, eight hundred, and fifty-four, all of whom have gone through the disease with perfect ease and safety; and although many of them have been since exposed to the small-pox, not one of them has been subjected to that loathsome disease.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

The following are appointments for the three regiments of local militia of the county of Edinburgh:

Lieut.-Colonels Commandant.—Viscount Primrose, James Dewar, Esq. of Vogrie, and Lieut. Col. George Scott.

Second Lieut.-Colonels.—Robert Hepburn, Esq. of Clerkington; A. H. Mitchelson, Esq. of Middleton: Lieut.-Col. Patrick Walker.

MAR-

MARRIAGES.

At Barilly, Bengal, William Steer, Esq. to Jane, daughter of Col. Watson, of the native infantry.

Dec. 7. At Glasgow, Mr Wm. Stenhouse, merchant, to Elisabeth, second daughter of George Currie, Esq. Nisbet.

8. At ditto, Mr Robert M'Brayne, merchant, to Margaret, daughter of the late John Andrew, Esq. Linlithgow.

8. At —— the Rev. Dr Wm. Brown, to Isabella, daughter of John Taylor, Esq. Prestonpans.

9. At London, Robert Townsend Farquhar, Esq. second son of Sir Walter Farquhar, Bart. to Maria, youngest daughter of the late Francis Latour, Esq. of Devonshire Place.

12. At Swanbourne, in Bucks, James Hamilton, Esq. writer to the signet, to Miss Harriet Wynne.

12. At Glasgow, Mr Peter Brown, merchant, to Miss Margaret Watson.

14. At Belfast, Mr Campbell, of Thurso, to Miss Nichol of that place.

15. Mr Thomas Anderson, surgeon, Selkirk, to Miss Scott, De Loraine.

19. At Ayr, Mr James Herron, to Margaret, daughter of the late Mr William Orr, merchant.

20. At Glasgow, Mr William Charteris, manufacturer there, to Miss Elizabeth Struthers.

22 At Aberdeen, the Rev. Robert Doig, minister of the Trinity Chapel there, to Isabella, daughter of the late Alex. Hadden, Esq.

23. At Leith, Mr James Duncan, to Miss Catharine Foggo.

27. At Portarlington, Ireland, Major Grey, of the 80th regiment, to Miss Vignoles.

31. Mr John Lumsden, Scotstown, to Miss Mosman, daughter of the late Thomas Mosman, Esq.

31. At Wells, Francis Brodie, Esq. writer to the signet, to Margaret, second daughter of Gilbert Ker, Esq.

At Wanstead House, Essex, his Serene Highness the Prince de Conde, to her Serene Highness the Princess Dowager de Monaco.

At Dublin, Capt. Duff, 3d Foot Guards, to Mary, youngest daughter and co-heiress of the late Wm. Finlay, Esq. of Gunetts.

Samuel Welchman, Esq. to Charlotte, daughter of the late Edward Gordon, Esq. of Brompton.

At Lambeth Church, C. H. Wohrmann Esq. of Riga, to Miss E. Scougall, eldest daughter of George Scougall Esq. of Lambeth.

The Rev. Abraham Colin Bullen, to Lucy, youngest daughter of the late William Crichton, Esq. merchant, and Alderman of Cheap Ward.

The Rev. Henry Hunter, Hammersmith, to Miss Graham, of Turnham Green.

At Dublin, Hugh Cathcart, Esq. to Miss Heatly.

In the county Fermanagh, Ireland, Capt. William Stirling St Clair, to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Gordon of Feltrum.

At Dundee, Mr James Nicol, jun. merchant, to Helen, daughter of Mr John Butterworth, merchant there.

Jan. 2. At Edinburgh, John Robt. Anderson, Esq. of London, to Miss Elizabeth Boswell, third daughter of the late Mr Robert Boswell, writer to the signet.

3. Capt. M'Leod, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Bennet, Piccadilly.

3. At Battersea, Capt. Henry Morse Samson, to Jane, daughter of the late William Hamilton, Esq. of Blackheath.

10. At Aberdeen, the Rev. George Ross Monro, minister of Huntly, to Agnes, eldest daughter of Mr James Milne, merchant in Aberdeen.

13. At Tullibody, Mr John Moubray, distiller, Cambus, to Janet, daughter of Mr John Mitchell, merchant in Tullibody.

16. At Moffat, Mr John Beattie, rector of the grammar school there, to Margaret, daughter of Patrick Tod, Esq. Holmhead.

16. At Greenock, Mr John Douglas, merchant, Glasgow, to Miss Hamilton, daughter of Mr John Hamilton, merchant in Greenock.

18. At Dunkeld house, by the Rev. Mr Hall, James Drummond, Esq. younger of Strathallan, to Lady Amelia Sophia Murray, second daughter of his Grace the Duke of Athole.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 12. At Conan House, the Lady of Sir Hector Mackenzie of Gairloch, Bart. of a son.

13. At East Sheen, Surry, Lady Elizabeth Montgomery, Lady of Sir James Montgomery of Stanhope, Bart. a daughter.

14. At Berwick, the wife of a day-labourer, of three remarkable fine girls, who, with their mother, are doing well.

15. At Louisville, Mrs Gregg, a daughter.

19. At London, Mrs Davidson of Tulloch, a son.

19. At Perth, the wife of Mr Thomas Hill, bookseller, a son, being her eleventh son, and thirteenth child.

19. At Logie Elphinstone, the Lady of Robert Dalrymple Horn Elphinstone, Esq. a daughter.

Dec. 20. At Blandfield, the Lady of Wm. M'Dowall, Esq. a daughter.

25. At London, the most Hon. the Marchioness of Bath, a son.

31. At Melville Place, Stirling, Mrs Murray, a daughter.

At Wolverton, the Lady of the Hon. and Rev. A. H. Cathcart, a daughter.

At Beaumont Cottage, Chertsey, the Lady of Lieut.-Colonel Sir Robert Wilson, a daughter.

At Ipswich, the Lady of Capt. James Seton, 92d regiment, a son.

At Bath, the Lady of Daniel Mackinnon, Esq. a son.

The Lady of Caleb Whiteford, Esq. a son.

The Lady of Major Giels of Gielston, a son.

Jan. 3. At Edinburgh, the Lady of William Cunninghame Graham, Esq. of Gartmore, a daughter.

5. At Cork, the Lady of Brigadier-Gen. Graham, a son.

7. At Ardintoul, Kintail, the Lady of Major Colin M'Rae, 75th regiment, a son.

10. At London, the Countess of Oxford, a daughter.

11. At Ballechan, the Lady of Hope Stewart, Esq. a daughter.

12. At Genoch, Mrs Cathcart, of Genoch, a daughter.

12. At Edinburgh, the Lady of William Arbuthnot Esq. a son.

At London, Lady Lucy Taylor, a daughter.

The Lady of Major Nesbitt, Assistant Quarter Master General, a daughter.

At Corke, the Lady of Capt. Buchanan, Royal Engineers, a daughter,

Mrs Gillanders of Highfield, a son.

The Lady of Capt. H. M. Scott, royal navy, a daughter.

At London, Mrs Currie, King Street, Holborn, three fine children, all doing well.

At Tonglane, near Middleton, the wife of a poor man, named William Turner, three girls, who with their mother are doing well; they have been baptized by the names of Faith, Hope, and Charity.

DEATHS.

March. 1808. In India, Mr Alexander Gardner, eldest son of Mr Alex. Gardner, Exchequer, Edinburgh.

April 29. At Muttra, in the East Indies, after a short illness, Major-General Dickens, commanding at that station.

At Madras, the Rev Richard Hall Kerr, D. D. senior Chaplain to that Presidency.

May 19. At Bombay, Captain Robert Frame, son of the late Rev. Mr Jas. Frame, minister of Alloa.

June 8. At Trincomalee, Ceylon, Alex. Cockburn, Esq. of Madras, youngest son of the late Thomas Cockburn, Esq. of Rowchester, writer to the signet.

Aug. 5. At Demerara, Mr John Muir, jun. son of John Muir, Esq. of Greenhall.

Aug. At Malta, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, aged 28, the Count de Beaujolais, only brother of the Duke of Orleans.

Sept. 5. At Christianstadt, St Croix, Lieut. Gordon Urquhart, of the 69th foot, son of the Rev. Mr Urquhart, of Roskeen.

14. In the West Indies, Mr John Christian, formerly of Stonehaven, purser of his Majesty's ship Pelican.

25 At Port Royal, Jamaica, Mr Robert Erskine, surgeon of his Majesty's ship Redwing, eldest son of Mr James Erskine, officer of Excise, Greenock.

On his way from Canada to New York, Archibald M'Neil, Esq. his Britannic Majesty's Consul for Louisiana.

Nov. 27. At Gijon, while serving with the British troops in Spain, Geo. Assiotti, Esq. Deputy Commissary-Gen. for North Britain.

28. The Rev. Mr William Jack, minister of Northmaving, Shetland.

Dec. 1. At Gaskbeg, the Rev. Mr John Matheson, minister of Laggan, in the 49th year of his age, and 7th of his ministry.

1. At Broxmouth, Mr Robert Tate, factor to her Grace the Duchess of Roxburgh.

4. At manse of New Monkland, Mrs Margaret Matthie, relict of Mr John Matthie, merchant in Greenock.

4. At St Andrews, David Walker, Esq. of Fallfield.

6. At Kirkwall, Orkney, Mrs Erskine, wife of Mr James Erskine, merchant there.

8. At Stirling, Mr James Edmond, merchant, and late Provost of that burgh

9. At his house, Lauriston Place, Edinburgh, Mr James Nisbet, surgeon.

10. At Farnham Cottage, near Salisbury, George Kerr of Moriston Esq.

10. At Kingsdown College, near Bath, in the 84th year of her age, Mrs Maclagan, relict of W. Maclagan, of Denvard, in the county of Perth.

10. At Glasgow, Mrs Isabella Campbell, spouse to Mr George Household, sugar-baker.

10. Mrs Dick, late of Gartsherie.

11. At Glasgow, Mrs Lilias Finlay, relict of Robert Blackwell, Esq. of Ramoth.

11. At the Nore, on board his Majesty's ship Terror, Mr George Stark, surgeon, Royal Navy.

15. At Edinburgh, Mr David Forbes, aged 21, eldest son of Mr William Forbes, writer.

17. At London, in the 80th year of his age, the Right Hon. Charles Jenkinson, Earl of Liverpool, Baron Hawkesbury of Haw-

Hawkesbury in Gloucestershire, Baronet, one of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council, and LL.D. He was many years President of the Board of Trade, and was eminently distinguished for a thorough knowledge of the commercial interests of his country. By his death, the offices of Clerk to the Pells in Ireland, (which he purchased from the late Mr Fox,) and Collector of the Customs inward in the port of London, become vacant. The former goes by reversion to the Earl of Shannon, but at his death is to be abolished. The other office dies with his Lordship. His Lordship married the widow of Sir Charles Cope, and is succeeded by his eldest son, the Right Hon. Robert Banks, now Earl of Liverpool, Secretary of State for the Home Department. His other issue are, the Hon. Cecil Jenkinson, and Lady Charlotte Grimston, now Lady Grimston and Forrester.

Dec. 17. At Bathfield, Miss Helen Campbell, daughter of the late Neil Campbell, Esq. of Duntroon.

17. At London, after a long and painful illness, Mark Sprott, Esq an eminent stockbroker.

18. At Kilmarnock, Mr John Shaw, son of the Rev. Dr Andrew Shaw, minister of Craigie.

18. At Bower-tower, Caithness, Captain William Gunn.

18. At Edinburgh, Mrs Jane Jackson, widow of the Rev. Dr Thomas Robertson, minister of Dalmeny.

19. At London, Patrick Home, Esq. of Wedderburne, in the county of Berwick, many years Representative in Parliament for that county.

19. At Glasgow, Mrs Jean Strathern, spouse of Mr John Conell, merchant.

19. At Edinburgh, Dr Charles Congalton, aged 84 years.

20. At Edinburgh, Miss Agnes Buchan, daughter of Hugh Buchan, Esq. late Chamberlain of the city of Edinburgh.

20. At Clermiston, Agnes, daughter of Geo. Robinson, Esq. Writer to the Signet.

20. At manse of Carstairs, the Reverend James Finlayson, minister of that parish, in the 66th year of his age, and 39th of his ministry.

20. At Dalkeith, Mr William Otto, wine merchant.

20. At Pitfour, Mrs Richardson of Pitfour.

21. At Moss, William Douglas, Esq. of Moss, long a respectable corn merchant in Glasgow.

21. At Chryston, Mrs Janet Macdonald, spouse of the Rev. Mr John Summers, minister there.

22. At Edinburgh, John, the infant son of Robt. Cathcart, Esq. writer to the signet.

23. At Edinburgh, Mrs Isobel Dickson, relict of Mr Richard Richardson, late merchant in Edinburgh.

23. At ditto, Thomas Cairns Kerr, Esq. late purser of the Lady Castlereagh Indiaman, and youngest son of the late William Kerr, Esq. of the General Post Office.

23. At Lewes, Sussex, Mrs Cranston, relict of the late Capt. Cranston, Royal Navy.

23. At Leith, Mr James Pillans, sen. merchant there.

25. At Edinburgh, Mr John Brough, architect, Edinburgh.

25. At Wilsontown, John Wilson Esq. of Wilsontown.

— At Ipswich, Rear-Admiral Uvedale.

25. At Corehouse, Miss Edmondstoun, eldest daughter of the late James Edmondstoun, Esq. of Ednam.

25. At Kinnaird, Perthshire, Mrs Stewart of Percy.

26. At Glasgow, Mr Francis Pringle, preacher of the gospel.

26. At her house in Knock, Mrs Mary Mackinnon, daughter to the late Lachlan Mackinnon of Corrychattachan, and spouse to the Rev. Dr Martin MacPherson, minister of Sleat.

27. At Queensferry, James Taylor, Esq. aged 88.

27. At London, John Ogilvie, Esq. late of Argyll Street, where he carried on the business of army agent for many years.

27. The Rev. Henry Stevenson, minister at Blantyre, in the 70th year of his age, and 37th of his ministry.

29. At Southampton, Lady Shelly, suddenly.

29. At Edinburgh, Mrs Kemp, wife of the late Mr Alex. Kemp, writer in Dingwall.

30. At Glasgow, Mr George Murdoch, aged 64.

30. At Glasgow, Mrs Jane Munro, wife of Mr Robert Walkinshaw, of Parkhouse, Sheriff-clerk of Renfrewshire.

30. At Portobello Tower, Mr John Turnbull, late merchant in Edinburgh.

31. At his house in Clifton, Thomas Beddgos, M. D.

31. At Corehouse, Miss Patricia Edmondstoun, youngest daughter of the late James Edmondstoun, Esq. of Ednam.

31. At Borrowstounness, Mrs Mary Walkinshaw, spouse of Mr John Short, surgeon there.

At ———, the Right Anna Maria Forrester, Baroness Forrester of Corstorphin, daughter of Cecilia Lady Forrester, by George Cockburn of Ormiston Esq. She succeeded her mother in 1784. Dying unmarried, her Ladyship is succeeded by her nephew, James Walter, now Viscr. Grimston, in Ireland, and Baron Verulam in Eng-

England;—the late Lord Grimston (who married Lady Forrester's sister) having only survived her Ladyship but a few weeks. Viscount Grimston is now a peer of the three kingdoms.

Jan. 1. At Bath, the Right Hon. Alan Lord Gardner, Admiral of the Red, Major General of Marines, and late commander of the Channel fleet. This gallant veteran certainly was to be considered as one of the ornaments of the British navy. He commenced his naval career on the 1st of May 1765, on board the Medway of 60 guns, which took the Duc d'Aquitaine of equal force. He was afterwards in nine glorious actions, in all of which he displayed such courage, skill, and magnanimity, as were rewarded ultimately by his Sovereign, with the appointment of Admiral of the Red, Major-Gen. of the Marines, created Baron of the United Kingdom, and had the honour of receiving, from the hand of his Majesty, a gold chain, in approbation of his conduct on the 29th of May and 1st of June 1794.

2. At Edinburgh, in the 18th year of his age, George Stewart, son of Professor Dugald Stewart.

Price of Stocks.

1809.	Bank Stock	Omnium.	3 per cent. Consols.
Jan. 2.	235	1¼ ½ disc.	66⅞
9.	—	1¼ —	65½ ⅜
16.	—	1¼ —	65½
23.	244	1¼ —	65 66

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1809.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.
Jan. 6.	42 s. 49	24 s. 31	23 s. 30	22s.28
13.	42 49	25 32	24 31	22 27
20.	43 51	25 32	24 29	24 29
27.	42 52	25 32	24 30	24 29

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1809.	Wheat.		Barley		Oats.		Pease.	
	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Jan. 2.	70	84	36	44	32	42	50	58
9.	70	85	36	45	32	40	50	58
16.	70	84	36	44	32	40	50	57
23	70	85	35	42	32	40	50	56

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

1809.	Oatmeal.		Pease and Barley Meal.	
	Bolls.	Price.	Bolls.	Price.
Jan. 3.	330	21 20	40	16 —
10.	330	21 20	40	16 —
17.	280	21 20	38	16 —
24.	281	21 20	39	16 —
31.	250	22 21	38	17 —

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

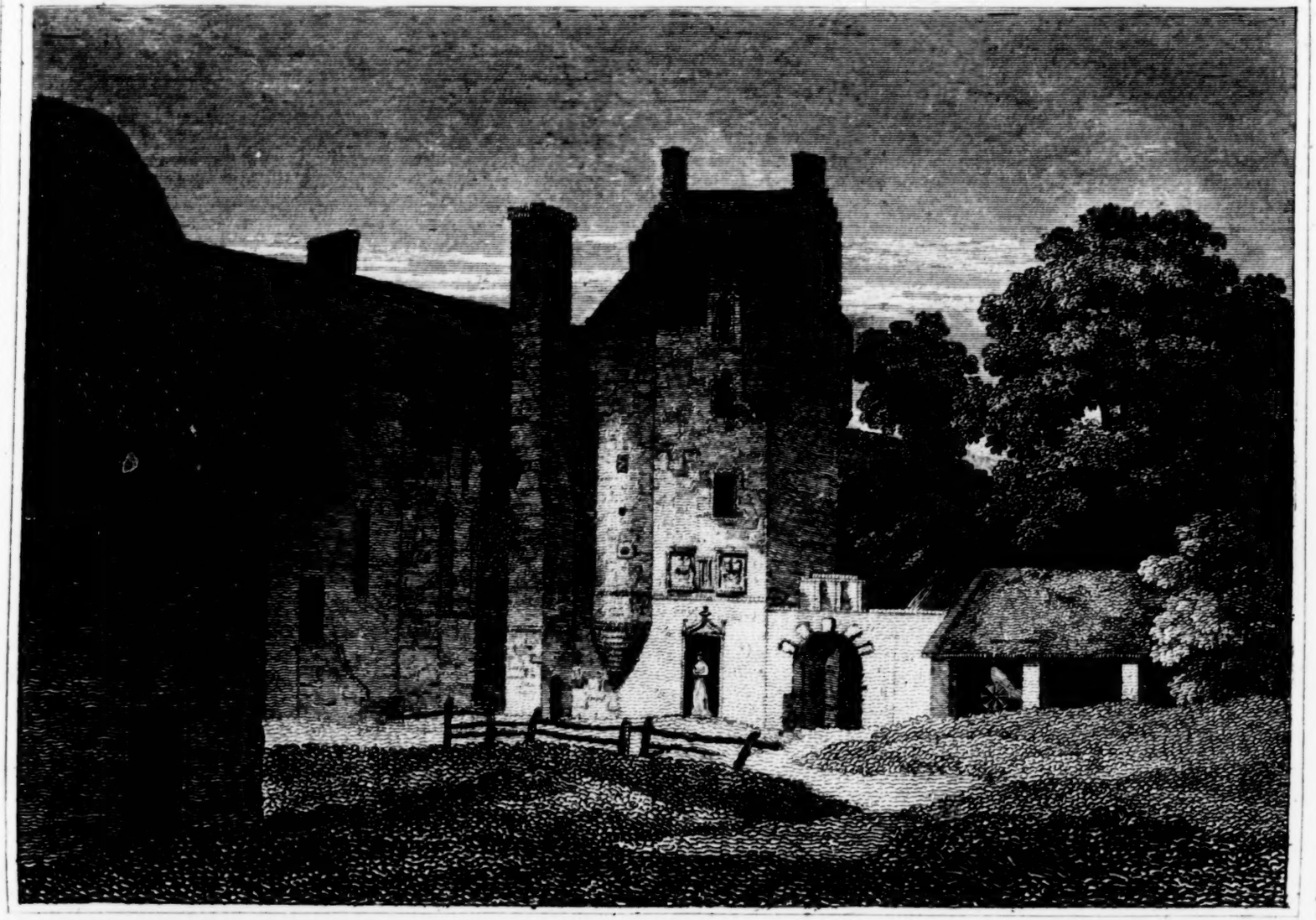
TIMON having called, according to invitation, at the Publishers of this Magazine, and read over the paper sent to the Editor by W——r R———d, has discovered, that, from "Fuller's Worthies of England," and "Ray's Proverbs," the whole of his long paper has been copied—either by himself, or his "deceased uncle." The selection from these books, it may at same time be remarked, is *extremely injudicious*, as it comprehends many provincial English proverbs, very uninteresting to a Scot. Something might be added in respect to his observation of these not being addressed *to the learned;* altho', with submission, we should conceive his paper chiefly addressed to that class, as every one of them has a parallel proverb *in Latin;* and to most of them, in addition thereto, illustrations in the *French* and *Italian* languages.

We shall be exceedingly obliged to *J. E.* for his proposed Life of *Sir John Moore;* provided it be, as we trust it will, drawn from authentic sources. We should be obliged to such of our correspondents as would communicate to us any particulars respecting General *Anstruther.*

The useful communicatious of Mr *Meliss* and of *Timon* will appear in our next.

J. F.,—Hidallan.,—W. D.,—L——m.,—M. F. C.,—Glotianus, will probably appear in our next, or an early number.

We shall probably insert some, at least, of *R. G.*'s pieces.



H. W. Williams del.

R. Scott sc.

FERNHURST.